B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 54— BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Mar.	MOREA X		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA.		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

@ Does not convey passengers from India

*Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,609
4th April	MANELA	8,303
13th ,,	MATIANA	8,905
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th Mar.	DOGRA*	5,138
15th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715
18th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696
20th ,,	ALIPORE*	5,273
5th May	SICILIA†	6,813

†Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd March. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 a.m.
5th March ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
5th ,, ..	BARPETA..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
7th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via K'chi
8th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5203	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	27th Feb.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th ,,
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6162	15th Mar.	29th Mar.
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	28rd ,,	6th April
Sumatra Maru	T. Yomaguchi	5750	27th ,,	16th April.
Atlas Maru	H. Miura	7347	14th Apr.	28th April

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50 000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Fooshow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. E. HYND,
Agent.

DON'T BE MISLED

into buying foreign soaps of doubtful purity when you can obtain swadeshi soaps of guaranteed purity and excellence from the

KERALA SOAPINSTITUTE, CALICUT.

TOILET SOAPS of unsurpassing purity and fragrance as used in the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MADRAS,
SANDALWOOD SOAP—A SPECIALITY
VEGETOL SOAP—AN OLD FAVOURITE-WHITE AND UNSCENTED—LATHERS PROFUSELY IN ANY WATER. WASHWELL UNEQUALLED FOR DOMESTIC USES

The Business Manager of the Institute is here at present. Those interested in these Soaps can see him at No. 14, JHAVERI MANSIONS First floor SANDHURST ROAD, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 4 and 6 p. m.

Sole Distributors:

ANANDA NARAYANAN BROS,,
BOMBAY
(including Sind.)

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1923

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 290,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pondanak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Do you care to use the most wonderful force known to Science?

You can win the love and friendship of others; you can develop a charming personality: gain absolute self-control; improve your mentality, wield a powerful influence over the minds and lives of others; cure the most obstinate diseases and habits without drugs. You can positively prove these things for yourself by addressing

THE
Latent Light Culture
TINNEVELLY (S. INDIA).

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

TO
PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
USING
FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
& REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD —BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, ... ,, 11,86,84,280
PAID-UP ,, ... ,, 1,18,68,428
TOTAL FUNDS ,, ... 1,71,32,095

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:— Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Orbay.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) 71 B'way, Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES.

INDIA	DUTCH EAST INDIES.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Bibis Bros. Ld.	SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla, Hussein Saib & Co.	SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.	MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.	FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
COCHIN, etc.—Petroo Leslie & Co., Ld.	SAIGON—A. B. David.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.	SIAM.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.	BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
BURMA.	CHINA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.	SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co. PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co. TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co. HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
CEYLON.	BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.	KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.	MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.	ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Duree & Thomas Ld.	UNITED KINGDOM.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.	LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).
PORT SWETTENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.	
IPOH—Lalrooy Bros.	

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSUBANCE.
B. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% | Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or 1/8 per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

FLEXOID
& Leather Cloths
TIGER BRAND
OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd.
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:— Dhaymajaya.
Telephone 22750.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced PROOF READER. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, The "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—CANDIDATES for permanent appointments in States, Canals, and Commercial firms. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to:—THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R9827

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

REQUIRED by first class European Mercantile Firm, an experienced CLERK with good general knowledge of office routine and Guzerati. Reply stating qualification and salary required to Box No. 94. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19103

WANTED.—RESPECTABLE TRAVELLING CANVASSERS, on pay and commission for our Piece Goods and Hardware Import Department, none apply unless prepared to furnish personal security. Apply personally, to K. C. MARROTT, 166, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 19100

WANTED—First Class capable ENGINEER for up-country with experience of running large Steam Plant, erection of Mill-gearing and having practical knowledge of Engineering repair work. Apply in writing with details of experience, sending copies of testimonials and stating age and salary required to W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Churchgate Street, Bombay.
A19076

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Young Maharashtra Graduate of respectable family seeks SITUATION as Estate-Manager or General Assistant. Used to frequent travels. Terms very reasonable. Genuine case of help needed. Kindly write Box No. 79, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
B R9874

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, an AIRY GROUND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW at Chaupatty Road. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chaupatty Road.
C R9932

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

TO LET in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, SHOPS suitable for dress-makers, motor dealers, provision merchants, boot-makers, etc., etc. Moderate rent, immediate occupation. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18913

TO BE SHORTLY LET at Hughes Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Rolls-Royce, an extensive up-to-date motor showroom with garage and all conveniences for motor trade. Rent moderate. Inspection invited. Enquiries to be made to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18914

MAHABLESHWER and PANCHGANI—Bungalows TO BE LET and FOR SALE. Apply to MODY MUSA CASSUM House Agent, Mahableshwer. Telephone 58.
C R9776

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHUDAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road.
G R9762

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.,
G. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building.
Ballard Road, Fort.
Bombay.
Telephone No. 418. T

C. P. CEMENT.
"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements
TRIAL SOLICITED.
For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

NOW READY
"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."
Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2 "Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3 "Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4 "As told by Satisfied Customers."
Send annas 2 for any one volume or annas 6 in stamps for complete library to:—
COCOGEM, Box H
Tatapuram P.O., COCHIN STATE
T 19106

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length and Rs. 9 per Coat Length. Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 10. Silk Embroidered Vanity Bag Rs. 2/8. Hand Picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE Kashmir.
T R9928

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the
EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BUILDING SITES in Mangrol offered for sale, sea-side, moderate price, excellent climate throughout year, healthy beautiful surroundings especially pleasant in summer. Please apply CHIEF KARBHARI, Mangrol, KATHIAWAR.
G19078

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadiabagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps. PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Nellore.
N R9869

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

WANTED for the office of the undersigned, an experienced ESTIMATOR. Preference will be given to one acquainted with Railway work. Salary upto Rs. 150 p.m.

T. FRASER,
Ag. Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District and Works,
Ravelin Street,
Fort, Bombay.
C19074

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 7/8 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 3 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up) for the year ended 31st May, 1923, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, 4th March, 1924, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Company's Office to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 2nd February, 1924, on production of their Share Certificates.

For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
18937

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the East India Cotton Association, Limited, for the erection of their New Premises at Sewri, Bombay.

2. Plans and Conditions of Contract may be seen at the offices of the architects, Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., and tender forms obtained on payment of Rs. 15.

3. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1924, at the offices of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. A Deposit of Rs. 10,000 in cash or currency notes should accompany each tender which will be refunded on non-acceptance.

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING,
Architects and Surveyors,
Chartered Bank Building.
Bombay, 1st March, 1924.
C19094

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS for the following are invited and will be received by the undermentioned at his office at Mahalakshmi, Bombay by 11-30 a.m. on the dates noted against each tender.

1. Tender for miscellaneous stores such as Acids, Augers Soaps, Ropes, Glass sheets, disinfectants, etc., returnable 14th March, 1924.
2. Tender for Cloth and Canvas returnable 10th March, 1924.

Tender Forms with specifications can be had from the undermentioned. Tender 1 for Rs. 5 each and tender 2 for Rs. 2 each. No tender forms will be sent by V. P. P.

AG. CONTROLLER OF STORES,
Mahalakshmi, Bombay.
26th February, 1924.
C19069

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

SALE OF G. I. P. BUILDINGS AT BYCULLA BRIDGE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase including demolition, removal of material and clearing site of a two storied building known as the "OLD BYCULLA STATION" and outhouses near Byculla Bridge.

The site should be cleared within two months from the date of the acceptance of the tender.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full amount of tender and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500/- as a guarantee that the site will be cleared within two months from date of acceptance of tender, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

All tenders must be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District and Works, G. I. P. Railway, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay and marked "Tenders for Old Byculla Station" and should reach the undersigned not later than 14th March, 1924.

The Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

T. FRASER,
Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District & Works
19084

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1832 of 1920.

MULJI HARIDAS ..... Plaintiff.
V/S
VALABHDAS NARANJI .....Defendant

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1924, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

All the 3/4 undivided share and the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the premises hereinafter described and that is to say:—

FIRSTLY.—All those adjacent villages and lands as well inhabited as waste lands as also cultivated and unoultivated gardens, roads, paths, passages, tanks, wells, buildings, erections, privileges and all and singular the appurtenances thereunto in anywise belonging described in the kawls bearing date respectively the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine and fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty and denominated and being as follows, that is to say, all that village called Sankee, containing by admeasurement three hundred Begas one quarter of a Biga and one Pond be the same little more or less all that other village called Tonguy, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-six Begas three-quarters of a Bega and three and half Ponds be the same little more or less and that other village called Kompree, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-one Begas three quarters of a Bega and four ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Foway, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eight-two Begas two-quarters of a Bega and three ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Turundaz, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-eight Begas one pond and three-quarters of pond be the same little more or less and all that village called Puspoli containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eight-six Begas and three ponds be the same little more or less the description and boundaries whereof are particularly inserted and delineated in and by the way of plan of the Revenue Survey of the Island of Salsette, dated in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty and deposited in the office of the Collector of the Northern Concan at Tannah, on the Island of Salsette and are circumscribed and included by a line, on the North by which they are separated from the land belonging partly to the village of Say and partly to that of Veear, on the South partly by the land of Mahole party by that of Ghat-Koper partly by that of Chandowlie and partly by that of Marole, on the West partly by the land of Marole and partly by that of Maroshee and on the East partly by the land of Hurreealy and partly that of Kanjoor together with all the waste land described in and by the aforesaid cowl bearing date the fifth day of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty and all other waste land or every description and all and singular houses outhouses, edifices, buildings, stables, yards, gardens compounds, wells, tanks, Brab trees, date trees and all other trees, ways, water courses, paths, commons, common of pasture and other commonable rights, passages, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the said village lands hereditaments and premises or to any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining.

SECONDLY.—Leasehold villages of Vikrolee and Kanjoor Turuf Marole in the Salsette Taluka Monjee Vikrolee, is bounded on the East by a creek on the West by a boundary stone of Ghat Koper, on the North by a hamlet and tank of Hurrialy and on the South by a Stream called Nudiacha Veera and a bank of Ghat Koper Mouje Kanjoor is bounded on the East by the Creek of Bombay running to Tannah, on the West by the Portuguese Church of Terundaz, on the North by a Lagour still of Bandoop belonging to a Parsee and on the South by a boundary of Monjee Hurrialee.

The villages firstly and secondly described above are whole villages and are unsurveyed and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and District of Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI AND DEVIDAS Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1923.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C 12596

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 492 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 80, 273, New No. 706, Old Survey No. 207, New Survey No. 1455 and Cadastral Survey No. 1562 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 496, Street Nos. 359-361 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tarachand Ghanshandas, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19084

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Malabar Forests and Rubber Company Limited and Reduced.

The said the Malabar Forests and Rubber Company, Limited and Reduced ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on the fifth day of February, 1924, confirming the reduction of the capital of the abovenamed Company from Rupees one crore to Rupees twenty lacs and the minute, approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above Act was registered by the Registrar of Companies of Bombay on the Twenty-seventh day of February, 1924. The said minute is in the words and figures following:—

MINUTE.

"The Capital of the Malabar Forests and Rubber Company, Limited and Reduced, henceforth is Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty lacs) divided into 2,00,000 (two lacs) shares of Rs. 10 (ten) each, instead of the capital of Rs. 1,00,00,000 (one crore) divided into (two lacs) shares of Rs. 50 (fifty) each. At the time of the Registration of this minute 1,50,000 (one lac and fifty thousand) of the said 2,00,000 (two lacs) shares are issued and of which in respect of each of 1,33,931 (one lac thirty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-one) shares, the sum of Rs. 10 (ten) and in respect of each of the remaining 16069 (sixteen thousand and sixty-nine) shares, the sum of Rs. 5 (five) has been and is to be deemed paid up. The residue of the said shares viz 50,000 (fifty thousand) out of the said 2,00,000 (two lacs) shares are unissued and nothing has been or is to be deemed paid up thereon."

Dated the 29th day of February, 1924.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Attorneys for The Malabar Forest and Rubber Co., Ltd.
C19102

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PAN AMERICAN TOURING MAROON MOTOR CARS.
H. C. Suit No. 4486 of 1922.

International Banking Corporation ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. Mapser and Sons .....Defendants.

Under instructions from the Planitiffs in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the said Defendants and by virtue of terms mentioned in the Consent Decree passed by the Honourable Court on 30th November, 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1924, at, 3 p.m. (S.T.) at "A" Shed, Alexandra Dock, the following cars:—

MKSB 786 3-1 Pan-American Touring Car Maroon Motor, Model No. 3712.
MKSB 786 5-1 Pan-American Touring Car Maroon Motor, Model No. 3713.
MKSB 786 4-1 Pan-American Touring Car Maroon Motor, Model No. 3714.
MKSB 786 6-1 Pan-American Touring Car Maroon Motor, Model No. 3715.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M.
WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BAGS AND ABOUT 10 CASKS OF CEMENT, 15 DOZ. LAXATIVE SALT, UNCLAIMED GOODS FROM DEAD LETTER OFFICE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, PIECE-GOODS, ETC.

This Day, TUESDAY, the 4th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms at No. 122 Apollo Street, Fort, the following.—

Household and office furniture consisting of Drawing Room Suits, mirror door almyrahs, chairs, tables, corner cabinets, sideboards, etc.

By order of The Manager of the Dead Letter Office:—

Unclaimed goods, such as, clothes, boots, books, saffron, silver thread, sundry samples, used stamps, etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

35 bags and about 10 casks of cement which are lying at the godown of Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co., (India), Ltd., opposite the police Station at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, and are open for inspection on week days from 10 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

15 doz. Laxative Salts.

By order of B. N. Lang Esq. by the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assigne of the estate and effects of Abel Compass and Olive Compass, traded as Advertisers' Syndicate Co., Insolvents:—

Papers, and one box contg. old motor tubes, etc.

By order of the Station Supply Officer:—

One lot of Assorted wines and spirits, such as Brandy, Burgundy, Claret, Wine Swiss, Sherry, Whisky Scotch, Champagne, Port, Spirit Country, Whisky Irish.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th March 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
126, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA CROSS LANE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gulam Ali Gulam Hoosein the undermentioned property under the Power-of-Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of January, 1914 and expressed to be made between the said Gulam Ali Gulam Hoosein of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure, containing by admeasurement three hundred square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3159 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2845 and 2972 and Street Nos. 99-103 and 6 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Nishanpada Cross Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Bhagirathibai on or towards the West by Nishanpada Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Gella Subhagdas and partly by the property of Jehangir Bezonjee and on or towards the South by Nishanpada Cross Lane aforesaid and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Meghbai, widow and Jehangir Bezonjee and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Ram, Atorneys for the Transferees of Mortgage at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "DADY HOUSE" AT CHURCH GATE STREET, BELONGING TO THE ESTATES OF THE LATE MR. SORABJI DADABHOY DUBASH AND MR. KAWASJI DADABHOY DUBASH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the executors of the late Mr. Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 15th March, 1924, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms Apollo Street.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Church Gate Street, fronting on the South of that Street, and containing by admeasurement 486 square yards or thereabouts and being entered in the rent rolls of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 166, New No. 5018, Old Survey No. 67, New Survey No. 9414 with the messuages tenaments dwelling house and premises standing thereon which are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1336, Street No. 14 and bounded on the North by a passage, on the South by the Church Gate Street, on the East by the property belonging to or known as the property of the late Vicaji Meherji, and on the West by the property formerly belonging to Bhicaijee widow of Edulji Ardeshir Davar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for the Executors or to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 9th March, 1924 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Central Road Colaba Cuffe Parade very valuable and handsome made-to-order house hold furniture rich glass, crockery and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, one sweet toned iron frame cottage piano by Rose, phonograph, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror Almyrahs Dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of a European Gentleman Europe proceeding to Europe.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THIRD MARINES STREET.

Under instructions from Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Joshi Morarji Meghji, the Transferee of an Indentrue of Mortgage, dated 27th April 1920 and on account and at the risk of Haridas Purshotamdas, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (the cess whereof has been redeemed under Collector's Receipt No. 24 of the Third July, one thousand nine hundred and eight) situate lying and being at Third Marine Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-six square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 727, New No. 3311, Old Survey No. 1/10 and New Survey No. 8331 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2604 and Street No. 11 and all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Vallabdas Doongarsi, on or towards the West by the property of Jeewanji Rustomji Pochkhanawala, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Third Marine Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors' office or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th March, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 2000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co, on behalf of Captain Zahir, Master of the S S 'Piave' Messrs. MENESSE & CO, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th March 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged Cotton:—

Ex. S.S. 'Piave'

About 2000 Bales stated to be high class stapled Cotton shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros., Volkart Bros. Tata., The Japan Cotton Trading Co., The Bombay Coy., Ltd., The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, The Toyo Menka Kaisha and others.

Also

A large quantity of loose Cotton.

The above will be sold in Lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th March, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Bombay's Best Feature-House

NOVELTY CINEMA

Phone No. 40106

PRESENTS TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

Herbert Rawlinson

in Universal's Newest Attraction

"RAIL ROADED"

5 Reels.

The Gripping Love Story of a Noble Woman and a Human Derelict! Could Love Succeed where Everything Else had Failed?

FOR HATE—LOVE—SUNSHINE

A Story that will Sway any Audience! The Programme includes a Two-Reel Indian Topical of **MAHATMA GANDHI'S** Recent **OPERATION AND RELEASE.**

"Mahatma's Miracle"

Produced with the Greatest Difficulty.

Time 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

For Bookings of "MAHATMA'S MIRACLE"

Apply to :—The "Deccan Pictures Corporation"

C/o NOVELTY CINEMA, BOMBAY.

Maharashtra Film Co.'s New Historical Production

"TREASURE OF KALYAN"

COMING SHORTLY! COMING SHORTLY!!

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street,

Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 25132.

MADE-TO-ORDER HIGHLY POLISHED DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY KNOWN MAKERS GLASS CROCKERY PLATEDWARE etc.

Auction Sale on FRIDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dantra House opp. Tram Garrage Barrow Road, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture such as oval sliding dining table, chairs, English mirror Back sideboard dumbwaite Chesterfield suite of sofas and easy chairs, Robert pattern drawing room cubinet, silver show cases tapestry lined drawing room suite office writing table glass book case file cabinet music teapoys brass and iron beds oval mirror almyrahs, chival dressing table to match clothes press marble top tables electrict lamps glass, crockery and platedware etc.

Catalogue will be published and property is on view.

Property of H.A. Rickwood, Esq. and others'.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Black mahoganised polished valuable teak and blackwood, Dining, Drawing and Bed Room furniture large drawing room carpet, superior quality, Godrej safe with stand, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY at 3 p. m. (S. T.) at the above address in their Show-Room valuable household furniture such as Dining table, chairs, mirror, back sideboard, drawing room, chesterfield suites blackwood centre table, tilting and revolving chairs solid brass and wooden beds, full sized mirror and panell almyrahs, dressing tables, carpet, Godrej safe with stand, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO MOTOR CARS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. Mehta and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 119 Medows Street, Fort.

1 "Seneeca" Motor Car 5 seater running order.

1 "American Six" Motor Car 6 cylinder, and serch seater in running order.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th March 1924.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.

ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE CO.

"TIME, PLEASE."

CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.

"HER UNWILLING HUSBAND."

Featuring BLANCHE SWEET.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"LOVE"

Featuring LOUISE GLAUM.

A MAGNIFICENT PATHECOLOUR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"REPORTED MISSING."

Featuring OWEN MOORE.

Cinema Majestic

Presents

To-day and This Week Only

BY SPECIAL PUBLIC DEMAND

National Film Co's.,

Sati Virmati

A Historical Picture.

Time-Rates-As Usual

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT Presents

Imperial Production

RAJA HARISCHANDRA

The most powerful story in seven reels,

Dont miss to see it

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Saturday & Sunday Extra show at 3-30 p.m.

Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY

GRAND CARNIVAL NIGHT

AT

THE GLORIA CHURCH GROUNDS,

AT SPECIAL REQUEST

THE FANCY FAIR AND FETE

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANISATION WILL BE CONTINUED TO-DAY.

CONFETTI, FANCY COSTUMES, STREAMERS, BALOONS, RATTLES, ILLUMINATIONS.

GRAND CLEARENCE SALES AT ALL THE STALLS.

KHADI BOARD IN KHANDESH.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S APPEAL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

At a large and successful public meeting, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar after expressing regret at Seth Jamnalalji's inability to be present on account of fever spoke as follows:—

Merchants of this town have been so kind as to present us an address of welcome. The beautiful case in which it is enclosed is an earnest of their generosity. I hope you all realise the magnitude of the task that the Congress has undertaken. To rouse a whole Nation from the sleep of death and slavery is not a small thing, and this is the task which Mahatmaji has undertaken. This is the task which the Congress proposes to do under his guidance. But no man can be roused from sleep unless he himself co-operates. You know the story of Kumbhakarna. This great Nation would be equally strong when once it makes up its mind to wake up and fight. But to rouse Kumbhakarna from his sleep or wake up this Nation from its sleep sweet words will not do, harsh words alone will have to be uttered and help our cause. We want the help of you all, from the merchants who presented this address, from the lawyers, from every citizen in order to wake up this Kumbhakarna whom Mahatmaji is trying to rouse. It is because we have not all co-operated that our purpose still remains unfulfilled. If today you all make up your mind to co-operate our freedom is in our own hands.

Mahatmaji asked us to Non-co-operate with Government and you know what that means. It means that we must co-operate amongst ourselves. Non-co-operation with the Government by itself cannot mean anything unless we co-operate among ourselves. It is only when we all realise that it is our own work that this co-operation is possible and this non-co-operation is possible. Do not imagine that the Congress is some separate outside organisation working for us or amongst us. You should realise that the Congress is yourselves and that you have to work. The merchants therefore should instead of presenting an address to those who are working ought really work themselves. It would be very easy for me to thank you and dispose of your address in sweet words. But if we want really to go on with our work I must tell you some harsh things. You carry on the trade of the place and you carry on a very brisk trade also. And what is the trade that you chiefly do? You take the cotton out of the land and send it abroad. Not that we want to keep our cotton. We want you to help this Nation in keeping some cotton with which to clothe itself. If you were a foreign people come here to exploit this Nation you need not look to anything else but to the price, quantity and quality of the cotton, buy it any send it way. You are not exploiters who have come here but sons of the soil. If this Nation is happy, you are happy, and if this Nation is unhappy you are unhapply also. Even if supposing you are managing a family, would you sell away all its grains? Would you not save something to feed your family at home? As men of this country, the sons of this soil, we beg of you not to take away all the cotton but to help the people in keeping some cotton to clothe themselves. If you believe in Mahatmaji and if you want to present him or us with an address you should try to do something for the Nation and the Congress movement even in the course of your work. If any body gives you cotton do not ask for more but rather on our behalf tell him to keep some cotton for himself and the womenfolk to spin.

A LESSON FROM PLEADERS.

In this matter I would ask you to imitate some of our pleaders. It is usual among pleaders first before they take a case to Court to ask the party to settle the matter out of court. It is true that many do this in a conventional manner, but they all do it. I ask you merchants similarly to help us at least in this manner. I would request you at least for the sake of your constituents not to sell away all their cotton but to keep something for their home use.

We visited a few villages here and saw that many charkhas were running. This year we were told the price of cotton was so high that almost all the charkhas have had to be stopped. The reason is obvious. Your agents buy for others at so high a price that they scraped even the last shreds of cotton they had and sold them to you. Suppose you tempt them with price big enough; they would probably, fools that they are, even give the last grains of Jawari that they have. If even last year charkhas were running it means that they have heard and accepted Mahatmaji's message.

But the fact is that beause the price of cotton was high they sold you the cotton they had produced. The women who had the charkhas were powerless to prevent the sale. The women said: "Make our men keep cotton and we promise to spin." The women do not at all want the men to sell away all the cotton. They do not like it at all. But such is the state of our women that they are not able to prevent the men from either drinking or selling away all their cotton in intoxication of high prices. Now the women promise to spin and the men promise to keep the cotton. But next year when the cotton is ready who knows what your prices will be and who knows that they will not be tempted again to sell away their whole produce. Here is some thing definite and simple which you can do. Here is an opportunity for you to help Mahatmaji. You must advise every one that comes to you to keep enough cotton for his wife. If you continue to advise every one of them, every day, at least, some of them would follow your advice.

HOW TO TAKE KHADI TO VILLAGES.

I will ask you to do yet another thing which is equally simple and definite. We want you to dress yourselves in Khadi. What is the use of your dealing in large quantities of cotton when the clothes on your body are not made out of your own cotton. You proudly sell away the cotton. You boast that India is a great cotton producing continent but you buy your clothes from other people. It will be a beautiful sign of your trade if you wear Khaddar, the cloth which would be a link between you and the cultivators whose fortunes you are sharing in. Good grain merchants make bread of the cheapest grain of their own country and not buy biscuits from abroad. In the same manner you must wear the ruoghest cloth made out of the very cotton which gives you prosperity and wealth. The towns carry fashion to the countryside. If you wear thick cloth in the towns the villagers think that it is nice to wear thick cloth.

That is how the Lancashire spinner and weaver has now got agents in the farthest corners of our villages to carry on their business. In every village there is some young educated man who puts on fine cloth and advertises Lancashire stuffs. In this manner in the nooks and corners of Hindustan we find Japanese and Lancashire products are sold by our people. Does anybody go into the countryside and ask them to grow cotton? But when you go on buying cotton here in the market they naturally go on growing cotton. In the same manner if you buy Khadi here they will begin to spin there without anybody lecturing to them.

Every yard of foreign cloth that you have on your body is an enemy to the spinning wheels. The more durable it is the worse. The cheaper it is the greater is its havoc in the lands. That is why Mahatmaji asked you to take away all your foreign clothes and burn them so that the spinning wheels may begin to turn at once. You did not burn them when he asked and now it holds you in its iron grip. Even Mahatmaji can come out of his prison but you cannot come out of the prison of your foreign cloth. No order of the Viceroy or that of the Government of Bombay is necessary to release you from foreign clothes. You have only to unbutton the shirts and come out of that prison. You will have done a service with little sacrifice on your part. If you put on Khadi you will have done the second specific thing that I intended asking of you. You will get your full value for the money that you pay. If you buy Khadi you not only get warm clothing and good weight of cotton for the money you pay but you keep all the money for your neighbours. That is why the Khadi that you buy would represent great deal more than the money you pay. If Mahatma Gandhi has not been able to induce all the womenfolk of this country to spin it is because all of you have not yet taken Khadi. Every one of you I know would like your womenfolk, your wives and your sisters to work in your own houses and not go seeking labour outside. Are not other people's wives and sisters similarly to work in their own homes? If you buy foreign cloth you will suffer the poor sisters in the villages go abroad for livelihood. You will make them go to factories, to the weaving and spinning mills to work under hard and strange masters.

If you want political reasons for wearing Khadi they are only too patent and obvious. All the political parties in India met this year in various places and considered what the best peaceful political weapon would be. They found that weapon after deep consideration in the cloth trade. They came to the same conclusion to which Mahatmaji had arrived. But they put it in different language. The most effective weapon available was to boycott all foreign cloth. How can we boycott British and other foreign cloth? You may raise enough mills in the course of hundred years to substitute all the foreign cloth but that will not do for our purpose. But you have a mill of a different sort in every house by getting a spinning wheel costing only two or three rupees. If in this town there are three thousand homes there can be three thousand spinning wheels.

In Mahatmaji's beautiful comparison the Charkha would spread prosperity as a shower of rain over thirsty lands all over the country. No tank, no irrigation channels would be wanted. In the same manner if you substitute English clothes by Khadi prosperity would be at the same time distributed all over the country. That is why we beg of you to wear Khadi. This is your immediate duty. If you have no proper Khadi depot in your town the merchants should all subscribe and open a store at once."

Concluding he said: "If we want freedom we will have to suffer and consent to sacrifices. Freedom is not cheap. It is costly. The least that you can do to further the cause is to wear Khadi."

At the conclusion of the meeting the merchants of Nundurbar offered to open a Khadi Store and subscribed on the spot a sum of Rs. 3,500. The caskets in which the addresses were enclosed were also put to auction and they fetched for local Khadi work a sum of Rs. 313.

OLIVIER'S APPLE OF DISCORD.

NON-OFFICIALS ON THEIR TRIAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 3.

I wired you the decision of the Nationalist Party regarding its attitude towards the budget. The decision had been arrived at after a protracted debate and anxious deliberations. Unfortunately complete secrecy was maintained of the proceedings and every member of party was absolutely uncommunicative. The meeting was held to consider Lord Olivier's statement and decide the party's attitude towards the budget. It was to have met at three but the proceedings commenced at four p.m. and lasted till nine in the night. What all transpired within the four walls of the Raisina Hostel it is impossible to obtain a correct scent of just now, but I understand that the meeting was attended by 52; although the Party's strength is 72. Everyone of these 52 was pledged to adopt the obstruction policy if such a decision was arrived at by three-fourths of those present. Now the three-fourths majority had somehow been obtained and every one is therefore, in honour bound to reject the budget in its entirety. I do not know how many spoke in the meeting, but from the whispers around I could easily understand that not less than 7 took part and that Pandit Malaviya addressed for a considerable time. Pandit Motilal Nehru, I hear, presided. Some of the absentee members were Mahomedans. When two Swarajist members were speaking together after the meeting was over they often used the words "wrangle and tussle." So I presume the debate was heated and somewhat acrimonious. The wrangle must, therefore, have been between the Swarajists on one side and the Independents on the other but judging the number of Swarajists at the meeting they would not have secured the three-fourths majority, but for the support of a few Independents. These Independents probably belong to the younger section of that group. It is not, therefore, difficult to deduce that the opposition to the obstruction proposals must have emanated from the elderly persons who are more or less considered to be leaders of that party.

APOLOGISTS OF OLIVIER.

Your shrewd readers must understand their names which I am precluded from disclosing. However, these members who were in a minority are believed to have opposed the obstruction policy on the ground that the speech of Lord Olivier was not entirely disappointing and that placed as the Labour Party is with its daily life dependent on the support of the Liberals and a few Conservatives Lord Olivier could not have made any more hopeful pronouncement. Further Lord Olivier had shown the Labour Party's anxiety and earnestness to solve the Indian problem to the satisfaction of her people and only wanted time and counselled patience. It would, therefore, be unreasonable for the Nationalists to adopt obstructive tactics without sufficient time being given to the Labour Party in England to feel the ground and then redeem its pledges. But the Swarajists argued that the speech of Lord Olivier was disappointing and offered no hope of a Round Table Conference nor any satisfactory agency to revise the existing constitution and that, therefore, they had no other choice, but in accordance with their previous programme reject the budget whatever the consequences. The issue before the meeting was presumably therefore, clear, whether to vote the supplies on their merits or reject them completely. One of those present it appears suggested a "via media," but eventually, however, the Swaraj Party's proposal of voting down all supplies was, I understand, carried.

THE HOUR OF TRIAL.

Now what will happen to the dissentients. They are pledged to join the majority. Let us see whether or not they adhere to that pledge so solemnly given in the hour of trial. All the non-officials are on their trial and Lord Olivier's statement has instead of improving the position worsened it despite a few words of sympathy. Unity among the non-officials is the need of the hour and if this unity is not real, genuine and heartfelt then Government will have an easy walk over in connection with the budget and even the promise of effective consultation mentioned by Lord Olivier will be attempted to be denied. United we stand, divided we fall.

THE UNTOUCHABLES AND THE VOTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your note published in the "Chronicle" of 29th February with the caption "The Nominated Members" deserves attention not so much for what it expresses as for what it suggests. You ask certain communities to ask for an account of the doings within the Council of members nominated by Government to represent them and to demand, in a certain contingency, that the members be no more allowed to pose as their representatives. The communities you have mentioned are (1) the Depressed Classes (2) the Indian Christians and (3) the Anglo-Indians. I do not know about the two latter communities. But I dare say in connection with the Depressed Classes that one may be excused for reading an irony in the suggestion made to them. We know the present condition of the Depressed or So-called Untouchable Classes and also know that the present franchise has been so fixed as to exclude nine hundred ninety-nine of a thousand from its benefit. They have been effectively kept from knowing anything about a vote or a representative within the Council. The only way to enable them to know anything about a "representative" is to teach them first the meaning of a "vote," and it is no harsey to hold that the best way of teaching the meaning of a vote is to give a man or woman a "vote."

In my article headed "The One Curse" and published in "The Chronicle" on 24th January, I suggested that there ought to be among the "Untouchable Classes" one million enfranchised. I worked out the figure on the basis of the total number of voters at present in India and the proportion the "Untouchables" bear to the total population of India. The franchise for these classes should be lowered as much as necessary to bring on the roll one million voters. If that be done, they would understand the meaning of a vote and then the meaning of a "Representative." If that be done, many other problems would be solved. Those who would then represent them will have to do some tangible service to them and will not look up to "Government patronage." The opposition—in my opinion justifiable—of men like Mr. Gawai and others to the early whole-sale Indianisation of services and such other things will then disappear. One of the objections or rather "difficulties" which the present Professor Undersecretary of State for India looks upon as seriously coming in the way of India's attaining Responsible Government is the fact that "the electorate at present represents the wishes of only two per cent of the people of India." It might occur to the Professor that the difficulty is of British manufacture and can be easily met by widening the electorate i.e. in other words by lowering the franchise. If it has not occurred to Lord Olivier or Prof. Richards. I hope it will occur to some persons in India. The addition of one million will not materially alter the percentage of the enfranchised to the total population. But the bringing in of a million voters belonging to the Depressed Classes by a spontaneous movement of the representatives of the Upper classes will materially change the whole question morally.

I am myself against entry into the Councils. But whether I like it or not, the fact stares me in the face that Congressmen have entered Councils with the express permission of the Congress and that, by a majority decision, the Indian National Congress has ratified their Council-entry in the regular session at Coconada. With this fact staring in my face, I should not only not dislike legislative action to better the status and condition of the Depressed or Untouchable Classes but should on the contrary welcome it. In this connection, I entirely hold the view so ably propounded by Mr. Natrajan who was for some time the President of the Bombay Branch of the so-called Swaraj Party.

Holding this view, I am glad to find an article with the caption "Reserved Seats" published in "The Chronicle" of 28th February. The author of that article makes some suggestions to Mr. Surve in respect of a resolution which he is going to move in the present Session of the Bombay Legislative Council. I should draw Mr. Surve's pointed attention to the questions and answers in the House of Commons published in "The Chronicle" dated 27th February page 7, col. 1 and to your note about Nominated Members. I commend to Mr. Surve a systematic attempt to take an effective step for an all-round improvement in status of the backward communities and more especially the "Depressed Classes." He should not merely attend to their position in connection with the Municipal Corporation of Bombay but should look beyond. The franchise is a question within the "Government of India Act 1919" and Lord Olivier is willing to consider any proposals for progress within that Act. Mr. Surve will not like nomination, I am sure. Even "Reservation" is only a transitional step; widening the franchise is the real remedy. Every measure to give special treatment to the hitherto wronged classes will be surely supported by the Congressmen-legislators. Mr. Surve will, by moving the proposal to concede a lower franchise to the Depressed Classes in the Bombay Council, be giving a lead also to the other Provinces.—Yours, etc.,

P. B. LELE.

2nd March 1924.

COME and SEE US!

NO, NOT US, BUT OUR STORE. THEN, YOU WILL FIND IT CLEAN, SPACIOUS, TIDY, WELL-KEPT; GIVE US CREDIT BECAUSE YOU COULD BUY MANY THINGS UNDER ONE ROOF.

THE

ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

Accessory Specialists,

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrs:—"Automotive." Telep. 26106.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 13.

Except that the tendency is towards a further restriction of business there is no change to report in the state of the Manchester cloth market, which has seldom presented fewer features of interest than it does at the present moment. The fact that new crop American futures are at a discount of nearly 3d. per pound is no doubt partially responsible for the indisposition of buyers to enter into important contracts.

In one or two quarters a fair number of low offers are reported to have been made for China shirtings of good standard quality, and bids for moderate weights of T.-cloths and sheetings are also mentioned, but many makers have found a complete dearth of inquiry. India markets are not operating on a normal basis, and though occasional transactions in dhooties, jaconets, and printing cloths have come to light it has been a poor week for the majority of producers of India styles, and Burnley makes have been offered at severely cut rates without tempting buyers. Nothing beyond trifles has, in fact, been booked for any of the large India outlets. Java and Singapore have furnished a small miscellaneous inquiry, and low offers for Egypt are not taking deliveries consistently against old contracts.

A rather better account is given in regard to home trade demand, but buyers are still inclined to restrict their commitments. Finishing cloths are reported to be receiving more attention from South American shippers, and transactions of moderate weight in sateens, voiles, and poplins have been attempted.

The general tone of the cloth market, however, is distinctly weakers, and prices show a certain amount of attenuation. In the yarn market also there is a positively easier tone. Spinners who are able to quote tand obtain a remunerative price for American twist and weft are exceedingly few in number, and business in all counts and qualities must be described as patchy. producers of gassed and combed Egyptian yarns are still well protected by engagement, and have in some instances been able to extend their bookings at satisfactory rates, and some moderate lines in twofolds are reported to have been placed.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Feb. 13.

Some concern has been caused to the trade owing to the quantity of yarn that is being spun. In all probability short time will have to be resorted to or there may even be a general stoppage. The demand for goods has decreased so greatly as to lower prices to a level which is unremunerative. Manufacturers complain that they cannot make any profit by selling 8lb. cops for 2s. 10½d. or even for a slightly higher fiure. All the week there has been little sale in yarns. On the other hand, satisfactory orders have been entered for bagging, many having come from the home market.

Quotations:—First mark actuals, Feb. March, £29, Red SCC. actuals, £27. 10s.; Daisee 2, £23 Daisee 3, £26; mixed cuttings warehouse, £16. Jute yarns 8lb. cops, 4.38 (2s. 11d.), 4.31 (2s. 10½d.); 8lb. sacking chains, 4.38 (4 3/8d.). Jute cloth: Chested hessians, 10por, 10oz. 40in., 3.38 (3 7/8d), 8oz. 40in., 3.13 (3 1/8d.) per yard.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Feb. 13.

Raw linseed oil on spot, after a period of firmness and advancing prices, has taken a quieter turn. On Monday there was a drop of £1 per ton, due largely to profit-taking. Nevertheless oil on spot and in near positions is still very scarce, but urgent demand has for the present been satisfied to some extent, and consumers are waiting for the increased production which will ensue as the arrivals of seed expand. Spot oil is now round £47 per ton asked ex-Hull mill and "month" £45 A feature has been the interest taken in forward positions, a good business having been done in May-August round £38 5s. Cotton oils have continued in steady demand and late values are about unchanged, crude Egyptian quoting £45 and soapmakers' grade of refined £46 10s. per ton naked ex-Hull mill. Rape oil is firm and scarce, but palm kernel oil is slow and easier. Castor oil first pressure now offers at £60 (barrels free) ex-Hull mill.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed has been firm and has continued to advance with a good trade done, up to £18 15s. having been paid for January-February and £18 12s. 6d. February-March, though current prices are below these figures. Only a small trade is reported in Egyptian cottonseed, prices of which for February-March are £13 17s. 6d. for black and £12 15s. for Sakellaridis. Consumers have bought extensively of Bombay cottonseed, £11 5s. now being the selling price of January-February.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Feb. 13.

Very firm conditions prevail in the Welsh steam coal trade. The recent steady export demand shows no abatement, and, under sustained booking, all collieries are well placed for the remainder of the month. In many cases they are oversold, while for prompt shipment coals are scarce and prices display unrelaxed firmness. Demand from the Continent is steady, and a fair trade passes with South America. Coaling depots are stocking and inquiry is thus active.

Future labour uncertainties are exerting a profound influence upon the trade. The dockers' dispute is reflected in anxiety of buyers to clear tonnage before the week-end. There is severe shipment pressure at the docks. In the background the miners' spring strike possibility is forcing a brisk inquiry for early supplies. For positions well into March, therefore, current prices are firmly upheld.

Admiralty coals are scarce and firm. Bests are difficult to obtain for the next two weeks at 30—31s. with second goods at 29s. Dry coals move off steadily and prices are well maintained at 28s. 6d. bests and 27s. ordinaries. Monmouthshire collieries are almost fully booked for February, and prices display an improving tendency at 28s. 6d. black veins, 28s. western valleys, and 27s.—28s. esterns. All small coals are growing scarce. Best grades firmly command 23s. with good bunkers 21s.—22s. 6d. Ordinary cargo brands are firm at 18s.—20s.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Mar. 1.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indin Loan	„ 99 5/8
7 per cent. Indian	„ 112 1/2

	London, Mar. 1.
Rents 3 per cent.	56 1/2
Berlin Cheques on London	
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver—Quietly steady-At esnce of sellers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	2
Interest 7 days Market loans ..	2 1/8

EXCHANGE.

	London, Mar. 1.
On London in Paris:—	16,325 Franks

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar 1.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 87 1/2
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 13/16
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2

SHARES.

	London, Mar. 1.
Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 131
National	£ 44
Eastern	£ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	£ 12 1/2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

March 3—5-30 p.m.

Yesterday the market opened with Saturday's closing prices the market remaining practically dull and inactive. The market opened to-day also with the same quiet and dull tone and there is a tolerably good improvement all round—2 to 3 annas per cwt. in spot sugar and a penny in forward positions. Good demand for ready transhipment continued to-day also even at Rs. 23-12 there being very little stock available for transhipment. As anticipated by us two days back the continuance of the further fall in sterling exchange rates has indeed led to a rise in spot prices and we believe the market will see a further improvement in spot prices to-morrow, and a better tone all round.

Latest telegrams from our Java Agents run as under:—

"22 guilders per picul ex. warehouse, market improving.

We give the following quotations ruling the bazar in the evening:—

Fine White Java Ready Rs. 28/7 per cwt.
February s. 32/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
March s. 32/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
June-July s. 27/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
July s. 26/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
July-September s. 26/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental B. R. B. Ready Rs. 28/6 per cwt.
February-March s. 31/11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Karachi quotations are as under:—
Ready Rs. 27-13.
Good demand for spot sugar will continue and a further rise in spot is very probable in view of short stock.

LONDON, March 1.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 18 A.-M. value. Poor demand—no business reported.
Castorseed Bombay £23¾ M/S value.
Cottonseed Bombay £10½ M/S paid machine.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay 13/3.

LONDON, March 1.

Cotton Oil Bombay Crude £44.
Cotton Oil Egyptian £44½.
Castor Oil First 16 per cwt.
Rape Oil Crushed naked ex-mill 40½.
Rapeseed Toria £19 1/8 A/M shipments to Hamburg.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £17-11-3 A/M Hull.
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £19½ shipment by 15th May.
Rapeseed Kuface Brown £18¾ M/A shipment to Hull.
Gingelly 15 per cent £26½ F/M.
Poppyseed Bombay 23 F/M.
Linseed quiet—Cottonseed quiet.
Linseed Oil steady—Rice quiet.

LONDON, March 1.

Maize Yellow Calcutta £41¾ Jan/Feb.
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba £19 Jan.
Maize Red Karachi £43 F/M shipment to Rotterdam.
Barley Indian Part Cargo Feb shipment to Continent 33.

WELTEVREDEM, March 1.

Second-hand Sugar Market steady with small transactions.
Superior March 22 1/8 to 24½ Aug-Sept 17¾.
To-day's quotations superior. Ready done 21¾ declining to 21 5/8 July-August demand 17 1/8.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT:

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 3rd March says:—

New York Market 1st March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
28.83	Mar.		27.95	—93
29.15	May.	28.61+54	28.22	—93
28.48	July.		27 50	—98
25.85	Oct.		25 20	—65
25.50	Dec.		24.90	—30

Telegraphic market advices: Heavy general selling; stop orders reached. Only demand some recent sellers covering. Market highest 28.85, lowest 28.22, range .63 points.

Liverpool Market 1st March 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Price at 11 A. M.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
17.17	Mar.			16.58	—59
17.14	May.	16.68—46	16.68—46	16.54	—60
16.81	July	16.50—44		16.25	—51
15.25	Oct.			14.82	—43
14.80	Jan.			14.37	—43
Egyptian.					
19.33	May.			19.10	—73
19 30	Nov.			18 50	—80

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Friday last estimate at 350,000.

(2) 11.35 a.m.: At the opening general selling; Saturday market. Market improved on cessation of selling. Spot sales 3,000

(3) 12.40 p.m.: May highest 16.72, lowest 16.50, range .22 points. Scattered selling. Saturday market with lack of offtake.

Another of our Liverpool friends cabl us on the 1st inst. as under:—
"Buying power still limited."

COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar 1, Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3 000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp...	300
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	50
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot limited demand	17.08
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	19.90

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Mar 1.
M. G. Bengal Good, ...	11.40
„ „ Fully Good	11 80
„ „ Fine	12.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.10
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	12.60
„ „ „ Fine	13.10
M. G. Broach, Good	13.95
„ „ Fully Good	14.35
„ „ Fine	14.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.30
„ „ Fully Good	11.70
„ „ Fine	12.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Mar 1
Day's Receipts at a U.S. Ports	16,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	25,000
„ „ to Continent	
Futures at New York, March ..	29.95+1.05
„ „ „ May.. ..	28.00— .95
„ „ „ July ..	27.50— .93
„ „ „ Oct. ..	25.20— .65
Spot Cotton at New York ..	28.25—95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	28.88—75
Futures „ „ May ..	28.07
„ „ „ July ..	27.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 1/2
Silver foreign mined	64 14

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Mar. 1, To-day's Price
February	16 58+59
March	16.54+60
April	16.54+60
May	16.47+59
June	16.25+59
July	15.75+58
August	15.29+45
September	14.82+43
October	14.52+43
November	14.45+43
December	14.37+43
January	14.24+43
February	14.32+43
Tone:—Irregular	

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Mar. 1. To-day's Price.
February	..
March	18.91—74
April	19.00—74
May	19.10—73
June	19.16—73
July	19.21—74
August	19.08—74
September	18.95—74
October	18.75—80
November	18.55—80
December	18.50—80
January	18.45—80

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 1,

SOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.
F/M Sellers 44
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.
F/M Sellers 43
AUSTRALIAN F/M Paid 46/6
KARACHI BARLEY M/A Sellers 32/3

WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I.F. M/J Paid sellers 15
Tone—Quiet
Afloat to U. K. 2,57,5000

METALS.

	London, Mar 1.
English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 69
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 66
Copper Braziers	„ 87
Yellow Metal	„ 8
Hard Spelter	„ 31 1/4
Corrugated sheets	„ 18 5/16
TIN BLOCK	£ 289

RUBBER.

	London, Mar. 1.
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr.-May	12
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	13 5/8
Tone—Dull.	

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Mar. 1.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Feb./March Sellers	32/6
July Sellers	27
July/Sept. Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July/Sept. Sellers	26/4
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sept./Sellers	26 4

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1924-25

The following is the memorandum of Mr. W.H. Neilson, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust on the Budget Estimates for 1924-25 of the Trust:—

The preparation of the estimates was particularly difficult this year in consequence of the severe trade depression and the uncertainty as to when a revival may be expected. The monsoon of 1923 was satisfactory on the whole, but no appreciable increase in imports or exports can be anticipated until the political situation in Europe improves. The Committee have however, framed the estimates on the assumption that trade conditions will be slightly more favourable than those of 1923. In order to obtain an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure, the Committee have been obliged to continue the surtax of 50 per cent. imposed on the majority of dock and bunder charges from 1st January 1922, and also to propose an enhancement of certain other charges which have not been increased in recent years, i.e., wharfage rates on liquid fuel and on certain items in the General wharfage and West Coast cargo scales of rates, overside and transhipment charges, warehouse charges, dock dues on vessels, and hard fees at the bunders. The charges for water-supply to shipping have also to be increased in consequence of the enhancement in the Municipal water rates. It is estimated that these increases, together with the levy of a wharfage charge of Re. 1 per package on passengers' baggage (excluding coastal steamers) as imposed at Liverpool and other ports, will bring in an additional revenue of about Rs. 20,75 lakhs inclusive of surtax.

The gross revenue for 1924-25 (excluding pilotage and special receipts) is estimated at Rs. 289.50 lakhs, of which receipts from surtax amount to Rs. 51 lakhs. In the Railway Department, the receipts from terminals from the G.I.P. and B.B. and C.I. Railways have been calculated at 6 pies per maund, the rates provisionally fixed by Government. The Trustees are still pressing for a terminal of 8 pies per maund, but pending the final decision of Government the additional revenue of about Rs. 5 lakhs, which would accrue from the higher rate, has not been included in the estimates.

The Committee have closely examined the details of estimated expenditure in the various departments and have reduced the estimates many items, keeping the grants to the minimum essential for efficient working. Compared with the revised estimated expenditure for 1923-24, there is an increase of Rs. 27.29 lakhs, which is accounted for under the following heads:—

Debt charges—Rs. 13.02 lakhs. On account of additional loans raised for the development and expansion of the port.

Bunders and Land—Rs. 2.35 lakhs. Additional repairs and maintenance of the different estate especially the new Cotton Depot and Pir Pao Pier.

Railway—Rs. 1.60 lakhs. Additional establishment and working expenses for new Cotton Depot and repairs and maintenance of the Railway sidings.

Wet docks—Rs. 5.62 lakhs. On account of additional hydraulic power and dredging and labour charges.

The estimated receipts exceed the estimated expenditure by Rs. 45,000.

In order to preserve an equilibrium between pilotage receipts and expenditure, a surtax of 12½ per cent. on pilotage charges was levied from 1st April, 1923, but owing to the depression in trade the receipts have fallen short of the expenditure and as the Port Trust Act requires that the Pilotage Account shall be entirely self-supporting, the Committee have been obliged to recommend that the surtax be increased to 25 per cent. in order to balance the expenditure.

CAPITAL.

Provision for a capital expenditure during 1924-25 of Rs. 133.05 lakhs has been made as follows:—

Section I. New Works,
Ordinary .....Rs. 84.01 lakhs.
II. Alexandra and Hughes Docks .....Rs. 20.05 lakhs.
III. Port Trust Railway and Depots (including new Cotton Depot). .....Rs. 28.99 lakhs.
Total .....Rs. 133.05 lakhs.

Under Section I the principal items are: Rs. 19.50 lakhs for new dredging plant, Rs. 1.30 lakhs for preliminary investigations in connection with the proposed new Dock scheme, Rs. 5.00 lakhs for extension of the Workshops, Rs. 13.00 lakhs for completion of the new coal bunder at Mazagon, Rs. 7.00 lakhs for the completion of the oil pier at Pir Pao, 8.54 lakhs for quarters for employees, 4.42 lakhs for construction and and improvement of roads, 3.35 lakhs for lay-out of new estates, 2.62 lakhs for a hard at Mazagon for repairs, etc., to small craft, and 2.00 lakhs for the Trustees' share of cost of a new explosive pier at Trombay.

Under Section II the principal provisions are 7 lakhs for construction of a transit shed at No. 9 Berth, Alexandra Dock, 5.45 lakhs for deepening the entrance channel and the mail steamer berth at Ballard Pier, and 2 lakhs for paving and metalling of wharves in Alexandra Dock.

Under Section III the principal provision is Rs. 10 lakhs for the extension and completion of the new Cotton Depot at Mazagon. Other large items are 5.50 lakhs for further completion work at the Mazagon Sewree Reclamation, 6.38 lakhs for filling and surfacing at the Wadala Reclamation and 2 lakhs for quarters for railway staff.

After allowing for capital balances in hand, the budgetted capital programme involves the rasing of Rs. 38.66 lakhs, but in order to have a small balance of about Rs. 11 lakh in hand for capital expenditure in the early months of 1925-26 pending the raising of the loan for that year, it is proposed to borrow Rs. 50 lakhs in 1924-25 and the estimates have been framed accordingly.

The Revenue Reserve Fund stood at Rs. 60.89 lakhs (market value) on 1st April, 1923. It is anticipated that there will be a deficit in revenue of about Rs. 15 lakhs during the current year 1923-24. Rs. 1.93 lakhs have to be withdrawn from the Revenue Reserve Fund during the current year on account of special revenue works charged to this fund, which will therefore stand at about Rs. 43.96 lakhs on 31st March, 1924, the actual cash alone being about Rs. 36½ lakhs.

A BOON
TO
COTTON MERCHANTS
Money Money Money
Can be made by thousands and lakhs
Our Cotton forecast with New York Futures
Monthly Teji Mandi
1 Stands wonderfully correct. March, 1924. report is out.
Concession rate Rs. 300/- annual, Rs. 75/- for March.
Limit of 150 members only.
2 Our Cotton-forecast published two weeks back in "Voice of India" with Daily fluctuations and New York Futures rise and fall stood wonderfully correct, which is a day-light truth before public! When people are making money through our forecast what more evidence is required?
SPECIAL NEGOTIATIONS OPEN TILL 15th MARCH 1924.
3 Deputing our representative specially on Rs. 200/- per day or Rs. 5,000/- lump-sum for the month of April, 1924. besides travelling, lodging conveyance 1st class expenses to advise transactions in Bombay and earning profits in Cotton speculation, this offer is for those intending such special engagement.
4 Charges may look prohibitive but compared with gains even in one transaction, they are nothing.
5 Negotiations only accepted whom present planetary position favourable for earning.
6 Negotiate with date of birth and palm impressions.
Highest Bidder stands the winner.
Telegrams.....'MAKKMANGAL"
17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE.
The Universal Astrological and Statistical Bureau.
NOTE:—Letters accompanied with Rs. 5/—currency note are only replied.

THE COST OF LIVING.

INDEX FOR FEBRUARY.

A FALL OF TWO POINTS.

All Articles	56 per cent.
Food only	51 per cent.

The Labour Office estimates that in February, 1924, the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was two points below the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July, 1914, the index was approximately 158 in January and 156 in February, 1924. The general index is 19 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October, 1920, 5 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1922, and one per cent. above the twelve-monthly average of 1923.

The cost of living index now stands at the same level as in January of last year. In comparison with the previous month, there was a fall of 3 points in the general level of retail prices of food articles owing to a fall of 6 points in rice owing to larger imports of rice from Rangoon and of 25 points in potatoes. There was an increase of 5 points in the clothing group during the month.

All items: Average percentage increase over July 1914.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	34	82	83	69	73	56	58
February	34	76	81	62	65	55	56
March	36	72	77	60	65	54	
April	44	67	72	60	62	55	
May	47	68	73	67	63	53	
June	48	74	81	73	63	51	
July	49	86	90	77	65	53	
August	53	79	91	80	64	54	
September	65	72	92	85	65	54	
October	75	74	93	83	62	52	
November	75	73	86	82	60	53	
December	83	74	81	79	61	57	
YEARLY AVERAGE ..	54	75	83	73	64	54	

The percentage increases over July 1914 by groups are as follows:—

Month.	Food-grains		Other articles of food.	All Food articles.	Fuel and lighting.	Cloth ing.	House rent.	All items.
	Cereals	Pulses.						
1920.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
October .. 1921.	48	97	161	93	58	191		93
February .. (three years ago) 1922.	31	97	188	56	88	151		62
February .. (two years ago) 1923.	45	97	78	69	72	115	65	65
February ..	25	53	87	50	67	123		55
March ..	27	50	82	49	65	123		54
April ..	30	47	82	50	65	116		55
May ..	26	36	84	48	65	108		53
June	24	16	84	46	65	105		51
July	25	16	89	48	65	105		53
August ..	23	16	94	49	65	105		54
September ..	24	16	94	49	61	106		54
October ..	23	16	88	47	61	111		52
November ..	24	16	87	47	61	125		53
December ..	32	16	89	52	61	119		57
1924.								
January ..	33	20	92	54	61	124		58
February ..	28	19	90	51	61	129		56

The maxima for some groups have been underlined.

Owing to the housing difficulty of the Bombay industrial classes there is no fall in the rents paid by them.

A full explanation of the scope and method of compilation of the index number is published in the "Labour Gazette" for September, 1923.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ... x	11.30	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express ..... §	20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-40	9- 0

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P and O Mail steamer "Dongola" with the mails from London of 21st ultimo left Aden at 8-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday the 7th instant.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with mails from London of 28th ultimo left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 1st inst.

POST-GRADUATE LECTURES.

Dr. F. N. Moos, M.D., will deliver the fourth lecture of his course of post graduate lectures on "Pulmonary Tuberculosis" with clinical demonstration at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

FANCY FAIR AND FETE.

At the request of kind patrons the Fancy Fair and Fete in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, at the Gloria Church grounds, has been extended for a day more, and will be open to-day as usual.

Special features will be a grand Carnival and Confetti Fight and a special Concanim Entertainment at 9 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

Prof. N. K. Bhagvat, M.A., being unable to read his paper on "Medical Science in the times of the Buddha at the meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay on Wednesday, the following two papers will be read instead by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi. (1) A Custom of Privileged Theft. (2) The Mistletoe and the Norseman story of Balder the Beautiful, and the Gaz and the Iranian story of Asfandiyar.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Two squads of Hindu Ambulance Volunteers have been sent by the Hindu Division to Ambernath and Walkeshwar (Banganga) for First Aid service to pilgrims on Mahashivratri Day as in previous years. This Division has been rendering such service at various Hindu places of pilgrimage in the Presidency during the last 12 years and is of great benefit to the pilgrims.

SWAMI SHARVANANDA'S ARRIVAL.

Shrimat Swami Sharvananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Madras, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-night by the Madras Fast Passenger. His Holiness will alight at Dadar and will put up during his stay in Bombay at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz.

"SOME FALSE IDOLS."

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan will deliver a lecture on "Some false idols" to-day (Tuesday) at the Y. M. C. A. (Byculla Branch, Bernolds Road), at 7 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji will preside. All are welcome.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Prof. S. V. Puntambeker, M.A., will deliver a public lecture on "The New Russian State", to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. G. K. Nariman will preside.

STRIKERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The meeting of those gentlemen interested in Labour, which was arranged to be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Monday evening, was not held as none of the persons who were appointed on the Committee came to the meeting.

"NOW THE VERY LIKENESS OF HEALTH"

Grateful Father in Perak Tells How His Little Son Was Helped By BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Wherever they are tried Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, give little ones help and parents satisfaction. Mr. D. L M. Haniff, of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S., writes:—

"Some months ago my little son was subject to children's complaints such as fever, stomach ache, gripe, etc. I sought medical advice but all to no purpose. Then I tried Baby's Own Tablets and they made a wonderful change. My boy has no complaints now, has an excellent appetite and is the very likeness of health."

Parents owe it to themselves and to their little ones always to have Baby's Own Tablets handy in the home, for these Tablets, easy to administer because they are pleasant to take, quickly reduce fever, relieve colic, dispel constipation, remedy indigestion, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, ease colds and croup, quiet the nerves and promote health-giving sleep. They also expel worms.

Of chemists at 11 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co., etc.

(2)

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Association will be held at the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THIS WEEK'S LECTURES.

Tuesday, 5 p.m.—Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, M.S., M.B. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)—Surgery.
Wednesday, 5 p.m.—Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M.D. (Lond.)—Medicine.
Thursday, 6-15 p.m.—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)—Surgery.
Friday, 5 p.m.—Dr. D. F. Thakore—Psycho-Therapy.
Saturday, 5 p.m.—Dr. M. V. Mehta, F.R.C.P.I.M. (Ir.)—Midwifery.

HACK VICTORIA DRIVERS' MEETING.

The Hack Victoria drivers of Bombay having many grievances principally the tyranny of the Police will hold a meeting of their own at Chhota Kabrastan on Thursday the 6th March at 9 p.m. under the Presidency Mr. Jhabwala when the drivers will form their union and the question as to what further necessary steps should be taken to redress their grievances will be considered.

GODLESS MODERN CIVILISATION.

Evangelist Hare at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening in his lecture on the question "Is our Modern Civilization doomed?", quoted from a number of sources shewing that some power was surely sapping the vitality out of our civilization.

A prophetic picture of these conditions was penned by St. Paul 19 centuries ago. He diagnoses the reason for it all in the expression "Lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God. Having a form of Godliness but denying the power thereof." Mr. Hare contended that the modern civilization had failed. The very foundation of civilization was religion but that now was reduced to a mere "Form of worship." If the power of God were taken into the life of every individual then instead of a disintegrating process we might again begin to climb towards the heights.

ANGORA FUND.

AFRICAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following are the names of the African Moslem subscribers to the Angora Fund through Usman Adam Saheb, Ahmed Deoji Building, Furniture Bazar, Bombay 3:—

Messrs. Yakub Ismail Usman, £30-5; Joosub Adam Imamav, £25; Yakub Haji Usman, £20-5; Moosa Fatehmohammed, £20-5; Usman Adam Ali Mian, £10-5; Ayub Havat, £10-5; Ali Muhammed Usman, £10-5; Mohammed Yarine, £2; Vali Mahomed Ismail, £2-10; Tayab Noor Mohammed, £1-5; Jamal Ali Sultan, £0-10; Abdullah Jann, £1; Tayab Husain, £1; Abdul Karim Abdullah, £1-5; Elias Abdullah, £1; Suleiman Shakoor, £2-10; Osman Meman, £1-5; Yakub Mohomed, £1-5; Abdul Ghani Fateh Mohd., £2-10. Ebrahim Mahomed, £1-5; Ahmed Moosa, £1-5; Suleiman Moosa, £0-10; Noor Mahomed Aboo, £1-5; Omar Ahmed, £0-4; Moosa Ahmed, £1-5; Ghulam Husain Kabni, £1; Suleiman Hesan, £0-5.

N.B.—Less £6-5-3 in the exchange of the money to £.

MAHASHIVARATRI DAY IN BOMBAY.

Monday was the Mahashivaratri Day, sacred to the God Shiva, the Terrible, but merciful Destroyer forming the third God in the Hindu Trinity. It is a day given to fasting and devotion. From early morning thousands of Hindus go to the seashore for a bath, and there perform some ceremony. This lasts until late in the afternoon, and men and women and children religiously follow this custom. After taking their bath they visit some temple, generally the Babulnath Temple, and offer worship there. Hindus are forbidden to take food, but fruits and nuts are allowed. At night time the higher caste Hindu worships the God Shiva in his home, and the more religious Hindu generally spends a sleepless night in worship. Yesterday in Bombay singing parties from the lower classes of Hindus could be seen going towards the Chaupatty in their many thousands from early morning. To most of them it is a holiday, giving them some freedom from their every day labour. Small fairs are held in various parts of the city notably on the Chaupatty near the Babulnath Temple.

MAD DOG IN BANDRA.

MANY PERSONS BITTEN.

On Thursday afternoon a pariah dog, suddenly gave a viciously piercing bite to one Mr. Frank Pereira, of New Canterbury, on one of his legs, as the latter was walking along Chimbai Road, and quickly vanished. It was at first doubtful if the animal was a rabid one, but it soon came to be known that several other persons were also bitten, one of them being a son of Mr. Elias Pereira, of Veronica Street. Under these circumstances there was little doubt that the dog concerned in all the cases was one and the same and that it must be a mad dog. It is reported that about fifteen persons have been more or less badly injured, and in spite of it the dog has escaped capture nor is it yet known definitely what has happened to the dog. The police have detailed special men to take notice of all suspicious looking canine creatures. Anyway a careful and comprehensive record by the police of the cases of dog bites that have already occurred will no doubt be of much public interest and value. Some of the injured persons are being treated in the Parel Government House Laboratory.

BABY SHOW AT B. C. W. O. FETE.

One of the most interesting items of the very varied programme of Saturday's Fancy Fair and Fete was a very largely attended Baby Show held in the hall of the Gloria Church School. Quite early in the evening a crowd of about hundred babies filled the hall and the spectacle of so many little children gathered together and kept on their best behaviour by mothers and relations around them busy with milk feeding bottles and soothers was most amusing. The task of sorting out, weighing, and general examination began at 3-30 p.m. and Dr. Miss Myrtle Machado, the chief organiser of the Show and Secretary of the Committee with a band of helpers was kept busy for some time hanging small identification cards round the babies' necks with all the details about each of them. Miss Machado was helped by the members of the Committee among whom were Dr. Miss Hozel Machado and Dr. Figueredo. Being able to deal with such a large number in a short time. At 4-45 p.m. the judges began their work. Dr. Nunan, Mrs. H. Hodgkinson, Dr. Mrs. De Monte and Dr. Miss Matilda Coutinho after going through the notes and examining the babies gave their final judgment.

At 5-30 p.m. Mrs. R. P. Cadell distributed the prizes to the prize babies. On behalf of the Committee, Dr. S. Noronha thanked Mrs. Cadell for giving away the prizes and this brought to a termination one of the most successful Baby Shows that Bombay has had.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A SHOWER OF MANIFESTOS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 25.

Bandra is being just now inundated with manifestos from prospective Municipal Councillors standing as candidates for elections who are making solemn promises to exert all their efforts to clean up the Municipal Augean stables if they are trusted and returned. In one of these manifestos a candidate sets forth the glaring defects he is determined to remedy, and as such recitation is the burden of the song of almost each and every manifesto the following excerpt will serve as a sample:—

"I do not like to enter into a controversial discussion", so says an embryonic Councillor, "about the improvements effected by the present board in the matter of sanitation and lighting of roads in Bandra, but I must say very emphatically that the present board has grievously failed in this respect, especially where poor voters are concerned. Big roads are well preserved and lighted, but one has to forget the experience of rainy season while using them. Look at the Bhoiwada Road which is used daily by thousands of pedestrians! What is its condition? People have to use their kerchief to avoid the smell of human excretions and dumping ground conveniently chosen to fill in the low-lying ground on the north of the said road. Lighting is so managed that one has to carry lamp to search for a Municipal lamp-post.

"I think that the members seeking your suffrage should have principally directed their attention and energy to improve the lot of the suffering poor in sanitation and lighting.

"So far as metalling of the road is concerned the metal is visible at every part of the road demonstrating its existence in thorough nakedness and to add to that the road is pestered by hackney carriages, night soil and other rubbish stored on the road. This is the case of almost all small roads used by the poor public of Bandra.

"The present board has also failed in protecting poor people from insanitary conditions prevailing in their locality and this could be evidenced from the present condition of the dumping of the tank and state of Memon lodge during monsoon.

"There are no public latrines built for the poor.

"The mosquitoes are a curse of Bandra inasmuch as they are always singing a lullaby and making work after lamp light impossible. On account of them very valuable time of one's life is lost, which could have been well utilised for one's betterment.

"Has the present board taken any tangible step to improve the sanitation? None whatever.

"We have been expecting electricity for lighting purposes for the last three years, but the Municipality has still to wait for it. I think the present board has unnecessarily wasted time in delaying this question of lighting.

"The state of roads needs no comment.

"As regards Municipal administration and collection of dues there is much to be desired in point of efficiency.

"As regards taxation I had suggested to the members of the present board to have one tax on the lines of Bombay Municipality on percentage basis on annual letting value of the house instead of so many different taxes as house tax, sanitary cess, Halalcore or cesspool cess and water tax. This will reduce expenditure to the Municipality and worry to the landlord to remember all these different payments.

"The present members of the board do not think this suggestion worth considering.

"If I am returned to the Municipality I need hardly say that I shall make every endeavour to do my work efficiently and shall discharge my duties as a member of the Municipality without fear or favour.

"I shall try to bring about the following in the Municipality if I am returned:—(1) Retrenchment in Municipal expenditure. (2) Consolidation of taxes into one house tax. (3) Public latrines. (4) Improvements in roads and lighting. (5) Execution of T. P. Scheme No. 3 by extending the period of full development to ten years and reducing development charges to the minimum. (6) Purchase of a fire-engine to be useful in times of emergency. (7) Holding meeting of the General Board every month to hear the grievances of the public openly. (8) Publishing of electoral roll every year to avoid delay in elections.

"Before I conclude I would like you to consider the arrangement made by the democratic Councillors of a well-known Municipality in India in co-operation with social workers in the city to keep themselves in touch with the grievances of the public. Unless and until we try to do something of this sort the real difficulties will not be properly understood. You must have experienced up to this time that the relations of a Councillor to his voters ceased as soon as the election was over. I think it is incumbent on each and every Councillor wishing to discharge his trust honestly, to visit the various localities if not once a week, at least once a month to see that sanitation lighting, water-supply and other necessities are properly attended to. It is also his duty to educate his voters to safeguard their interest by acquainting them from time to time with the various moves of the Corporation congenial or otherwise to the interest of voters. If not for anything else but to organise the work in this manner I hope you will do all in your power to elect me.

"You are all aware of different tactics employed by interested parties on behalf of their pet candidates, but I do not want anybody to be influenced by such tactics and hence I have laid my cards open in this manifesto."

ASSAGAO UNION.

DR. LISBOA GOLD MEDAL AND DR. DALGADO PRIZE.

With a view to carry out some of the objects of the Assagao Union the Managing Committee have established a Gold Medal of the value of Rs. 100 and a Prize of Rs. 50. The medal is to commemorate the name of a great Assagonense Dr. J. C. Lisboa who had started the Assagao Social. The prize is to commemorate the name of another great Assagonense Dr. Gelasio Dalgado. The Managing Committee have also resolved to establish a free library at Assagao for the use of the members of the Union and of the students of all the schools of the village.

Dr. J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal of the value of about Rs. 100 shall be awarded every year to any Assagonense who secures the highest distinction in any degree examination of British India or abroad.

Dr. Gelasio Dalgado Prize of Rs. 50 shall be awarded every year to any Assagonense who passes the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University with the highest number of marks among the other successful candidates from Assagao, provided he is placed in rank among the first two hundred successful candidates or is otherwise deserving of the prize.

Further particulars could be had from the Hon. Secretary of the Union.

BARBERS FORM UNION.

The saloon, Hamam Khana owners and barbers of Bombay met again on 25th February at the Damodar Hall, Parel, when over 1,500 members in the trade assembled together to formally bring into existence their Association. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Jhabvala, Chhatrapati, Nath Madhav, Pandit, Munshi and Kakde. Resolutions were passed forming the Union and appointing the Managing Committee of 20 members with Mr. Jhabvala as President, Mr. G. G. Pandit and Munshi as Secretary and Treasurer for the current year. Over 500 members joined on the spot and funds to the extent of Rs. 500 were collected.

LATE MR. P. A. HORMARJEE.

OVER A MILLION FOR PARSI CHARITIES.

The late Mr. Pestonjee Ardaseer Hormarjee, the fourth son of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee Wadia of Lowji Castle, Parel, Bombay, and senior partner of the firm of Messrs. P. A. Hormarjee and Co., who died on Sunday, the 24th February last, is reported to have set aside in trust a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 for amelioration and succour of the needy and the poor of his community.

The following other charities amounting Rs. 1,24,760 were announced at his Uthamna ceremony by his relatives and friends, application whereof was to be decided subsequently:—

From the estate of the deceased, Rs. 50,000; by his wife Serinbai, his sons Nusserwanji and Cursetji, and daughters Manekbai and Mithibai, Rs. 50,000; by his daughter-in-law Avanbai Cursetjee Wadia, Rs. 5,000; by his children of Cursetji P. Wadia, son of the deceased, Rs. 5,000; by his brother Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia, Rs. 2,000; by his brother Jehangir Ardaseer Wadia, Rs. 2,001; by his sister Lady Aimai Hormasji Ardaseer Wadia, Rs. 5,000; by his sister Lady Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir, Rs. 1,000; by his sister Serinbai and her husband Piroshaw Merwanji Dalal, Rs. 1,000; by his sister Hirabai Ardaseer Wadia, Rs. 101; Bai Hirabai and her husband Rustamji Desabhai Wadia, Rs. 101; by his sister Pirojbai Homi Wadia, Rs. 50; by his children of the late Mr. Dady Nusservanji Dady, Rs. 500; by his friend Framji Rustomji Wadia, Rs. 200; by his friend Ruttonji Cursetji Wadia, Rs. 150; by his friend Rustamji Jamasji Mistry, Rs. 501; by his Personal Assistant Byramji Bomanji Mehta, Rs. 1,001; by his Assistant Nusservanji Hormasji Antia, Rs. 501; by his Retired Assistant Merwanji Navroji Shroff, Rs. 251; by his Assistant Dhanjishaw Cursetjee Chichgar, Rs. 51; by his Assistant Sheriarji Nusserwanji Karanjia, Rs. 51; by his Parsi Staff of the Moon Mills, Rs. 301. Total Rs. 1,24,760-0-0.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND COOPERATION.

A Co-operative Conference of the Depressed Class people was held under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. at the Workingmen's Institute, Parel, under the presidentship of Dr. J. E. Sandilands, the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality.

The Conference was very well attended by members of the Depressed Classes and other gentlemen interested in co-operation. The proceedings were mostly conducted in Marathi. Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, the Hon. Secretary of the Parel Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute in welcoming the members present pointed out that the Depressed Classes were suffering from injustices which were very detrimental to their physical, mental and economic well being. Naturally they were exploited by Pathan or Marwari money-lenders who charge interest at rates varying between one anna and four annas per rupee per month. There were even workers like the shoe-makers or broom-makers who were generally paid mere starvation wages, while the profits were taken away by the men who supplied them with capital in form of necessary materials. Besides these, they were exploited in many other ways. The only remedy for all these ills was co-operation. By pointing out the instances of several Co-operative Societies started for the benefit of the Depressed Classes, he showed how such societies could very well be started in Bombay for their benefit. In the end he hoped that the meeting would result in the consolidation and the extension of the movement for future progress.

A number of important and progressive resolutions were adopted at the Conference. Mention may be made of a few of them such as the formation of Thrift and Savings Bank Societies, Buying Clubs and Co-operative Bazars, Co-operative Boarding and Lodging, Death Benefit Fund and Producers' Co-operative Societies. It was also resolved to federate the different Co-operative Societies of the D. C. Class in Bombay into a separate Co-operative Union.

In summing up the work done the President in a lucid speech in English pointed out the economic betterment that would result from the spread of this movement among the Depressed Classes. He also pointed out that individually they could do very little, but if they united they could achieve a great success. He assured the audience that he was very sympathetic towards the movement and would very gladly help in his own way the formation of Co-operative Societies among men under his control.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the Conference to a close.

CONFERENCE AT BOMBAY DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

There was a conference at the Headquarters, Bombay Military district, on Monday morning, when a few of the local journalists met, by special invitation, Col. W. L. O. Twiss, C.B.E., M.C., Deputy Director of Military Intelligence, Army Headquarters. Major General J. H. K. Stewart, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Bombay District, was in the chair. Col. Twiss delivered a lecture lasting over an hour and a half, touching several topics of current interest such as the North-Western Frontier Policy, Afghanistan, Soviet Russia, Persia, India's external and internal defence and Indianisation of the Army. At the outset, Col. Twiss admitted that his lecture was partly intended as propaganda for disseminating correct information regarding military matters. At the close of the lecture a few questions were put to Col. Twiss by some of the journalists present, after which the meeting then came to a close.

"REGAIN INITIATIVE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. P. R. Lele has furnished you with a list of "facts" that "sum up the position in this first month of Mahatma's release. I hope both you and he will allow me to add the following "facts" to the list.

Lala Lajpat Rai's little faith in Mahatma's non-violence as is indicated by his advice to Mahatmaji to omit the passages relating to non-violence, in his message to the Akalis. Maulana Hasrat Mohani's release urged by the Legislative Assembly. Swarajists *complete* and *perfect* failure in the Bombay Council in as much as all grants are being voted. Swarajists' complete failure in Bengal as indicated by the non-confidence motion. Mahatmaji is being dictated to by minor leaders, as is suggested by Mahatma's own words "under his (Lala Lajpat Rai's) pressure I struck out a *large number of* passages" (Italics by me).—Yours, etc.

ISMAIL AHMAD.

FROM PILLAR TO POST.

METHODS OF NEW NABHA REGIME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 28.

The following correspondence has passed between Mrs. Gidvani and Mrs. Kitchlew on the one side and the Viceroy and the Nabha officials on the other:—

To Administrator, Nabha. (Reply-paid):—

"I want to see my husband Mr. Gidvani arrested in Jaito on 21st immediately. Wire decision.

(Sd.) GANGA GIDVANI.

(Mrs. Kitchlew also sent a similar telegram)

To Administrator, Nabha:—

"No reply received our telegrams presume you have no objection. Leaving for Nabha to-night.

(Sd.) GANGA GIDVANI & MRS. KITCHLEW.

To Viceroy, Delhi. (Express Reply-paid):—

"Applied twice Administrator Nabha for interview with our husbands received no reply. Please instruct Administrator for permission. Leaving to-night for Nabha.

(Sd.) GANGA GIDVANI & MRS. KITCHLEW.

From Administrator Nabha to Mrs. Gidvani and Mrs. Kitchlew:—

"Regret cannot sanction interview at present."

To Viceroy, Delhi:—

"Reference our pre-paid telegram of twenty-fourth Administrator Nabha refused permission see our husbands. Kindly intervene and wire decision."

(Sd.) G. GIDVANI & MRS. KITCHLEW.

From Viceroy to Mrs. Gidvani and Mrs. Kitchlew:—

"Your telegram dated 26th February to Viceroy has been sent to Agent to Governor-General Punjab States for disposal you should apply to him.

(Sd.) POLINDA.

To Colonel Minchin, A. G. G. Punjab States, Lahore:—

"Viceroy replies our telegram forwarded to you. Please wire decision."

(Sd.) MRS. GIDVANI & MRS. KITCHLEW.

From Colonel Minchin to Mrs. Gidvani and Mrs. Kitchlew:—

"Your telegram 27th February. You should apply in writing to Assistant Administrator Nabha who has been instructed to deal with your application in accordance with State Rules.

(Sd.) SEPANSTATE.

INDIA'S MATCH INDUSTRY

LEGISLATIVE PROTECTION WANTED.

The following message has been sent by Mr. Hoosenbhoy Laljee to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, Hon. the Finance Member, Hon. Home Member, Hon. Commerce Member, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madanmahon Malaviya, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. V. J. Patel, Rt. Hon S. Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, Sir Shivswami Iyer, Mr. Rangachariar, Deputy President, and Sir Harchandrai Vishandas, Delhi.

Existing six match factories all started within last twelve months in suburbs of Bombay daily employ two thousand work people like those also similarly started in Bengal and other parts of the country and afford scope for study and permanent introduction in the country of this important industry of dire necessity. These factories at present use wood splints or sticks and veneers or empty boxes imported from abroad with as many other raw materials as are available in India such as chemicals and papers. Indian Match Manufacturers Association aspire, as labour gets more skilled and experienced, to use still more Indian materials including Indian wood and chemicals and to this end pray for necessary legislative protection for being enabled to continue existence. Present proposed large import duty on wood materials amounting to nearly one rupee per gross is calculated to nip the industry in the bud and help manufacturers of finished match in Sweden, Austria and Japan easily to recapture the Indian markets because with India's still untrained labour, there is heavy wastage amounting to nearly thirty per cent which is now existent in countries exporting matches to this country and paying at present Rupee one and annas eight per gross on imported finished article. Indian Matches Manufacturers' Association further pray that proposed duty on wood materials be dropped or substantially reduced at present and the existing import duty on foreign finished article enhanced say to Rupees two and quarter per gross if revenue be the only consideration. It is a well-known fact that imported finished match has been very keenly competing with home-made article and that the Swedish industry backed by strong American finance is doing its level best to ruin the Indian industry. If therefore no protection is afforded to the Home Industry which promises to flourish rapidly and provide employment to Indians all over the country, India will once more be at the mercy of the foreign export monopolist.

SATURDAY RACES

DON'T MISS! LAST CHANCE!!
?Which You Prefer?
REFUND OF FEES? OR A SHARE IN YOUR PROFITS?

A WIN-horse only in each Plate Rs. 25.
But, if you desire so, a PLACE also.
To Mofussil-residents, Tips available by telegrams when Fees remitted in advance.

MR. S. R. S. AIYAR,

Scientific RACE-TIPSTER and Practical ASTROLOGER.

Room No. 518, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.
Visitors who wish to avail of HOROSCOPICAL work, and other Questions on momentous affairs even without birth-dates, are welcome on all days except SATURDAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

ORION (8) BEAT SANTA CRUZ (0).

Monday being a bank holiday two matches were played off on the Cooperage ground. The earlier game was between the Orion Sporting Association and Santa Cruz which was fixed for Friday but as both teams expressed a difficulty the game was postponed till yesterday at 4-30 p.m. The Santa Cruz took the field with only eight men and two more turned fifteen minutes' late. Orion forwards led the attack and forced a corner soon after the bully-off but with no result. Santa Cruz quintette ran down but could not get through the Orion defence. A little later Orion forwards missed a few open chances in front of Santa Cruz goal. D'Silva the Santa Cruz custodian effected two good saves in succession but P. Carvalho got possession the second time and netted the ball. The Orion forward now proved dangerous and a pass from the right wing was nicely received by the pivotal man who shot over the upright.

The second half was a better period for the Santa Cruz forward did some good work. Butler at right back played an excellent game. Santa Cruz forced a corner within five minutes of the restart but could not score. The Orion quintette then made a concerted attack and the left winger tested D'Silva with a hard shot which was well-saved but before the ball could be cleared the right extreme pushed it into the goal. After a few minutes of stern play the Orion were awarded a corner and the right winger's slow hit which might have been saved, found the net the final whistle blew soon after.

Teams:—

Orion:—Pinto; Abreo and Gonsalves; Rodrigs, Mascarenhas and Falcon; Jay, B. Carvalho, E. Carvalho, Albert and Estiado.

Santa Cruz:—D'Silva; Butler and Rosario; Johannes A, V. Johannes and Vaidya; Butler A. Watson, Vas Pereira and Green.

Referee:—Messrs. Matthews and Rowe.

B. B. R. F. A. (1) BEAT R. I. M. (0)

The second game of the evening between the R.F.A. and the R.I.M. was expected to be a violent manner but nothing happened. From the start the Marine set to work and had slightly the best of the game. Both sets of forwards got possession but were unable to score. The R.F.A. centre forward got possession being in an awkward position to shoot deprived of the ball by Gabrielle. Carey received and shot which Carey cleared. Abbott rushed in and hit at into the goal again had a chance to score but had his mark. Carey, the Marine goalie ed twice before half-time was called.

During the second half the Marine team played with ten men. After a few minutes of even play, Whittaker got the ball in the R.F.A. striking area but his hard hit was saved by the R.F.A. custodian. Mid-field play followed. The R.F.A. again threatened to score Abbott had another shot and Netscher cleared.

Teams:—

R.I.M.—Carey; Gabrielle and Netscher; Clyne, Smithers and Eggo; Roach, Acklie, Sutton, Whittaker and Conway.

B. B. R. F. A.—Cowper; Gale and C. Kelly; Rogers, V. Kelly and Banks; Allan, Ford, Lynn, Abbott and H. Kelly.

Referees.—Messrs. Cockshott and Thornback.

TO-DAY'S GAMES

Hindu Gymkhana v. Lusitanian 'B' (on Bombay Gymkhana ground, 5-30).

Pioneers v. Rangers (Cooperage).

HINDU GYM. TENNIS.

RAJA IYER WINS SINGLES.

The Hindu Gymkhana Tennis Singles were played off on Sunday evening. The contestants were R. S. Raja Iyer and R. A. Wagle, who qualified themselves for the final encounter by defeating N. B. Bhagvat and K. M. Sambha Rao respectively in the penultimate round. It will be remembered, Raja Iyer was beaten by Pitt in the last Western India Tournaments and Wagle in his turn defeated Pitt in the semi-finals. Consequently an easy victory for Wagle was anticipated. The day's result however belied all such speculations. Wagle began well by annexing first three games at the expense of only five points. Raja Iyer captured the fourth without losing a single point. The next two games went to Wagle, when Raja Iyer managed to raise the score to 4-3 but failed to equalise. With the first set in his favour, Wagle became a bit slack. Raja Iyer taking the opportunity bagged the first four games. Wagle steadied down again and drew level. With herculean effort Raja Iyer captured the next two games and the equalising set. The deciding set started well in favour of Raja Iyer the first three games going to him. Losing the two succeeding games to Wagle, he scored the two following. Wagle tried to equalise but failed. Both players played very well and it was Raja Iyer's stamina and steadiness that won him the championship, for the second time. While Wagle excelled in his cross court and parallel to the side lines drives, Raja Iyer revelled in his beautiful cut strokes. Some very fine rallies were also witnessed.

TENNIS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 2.

With the playing of finals in the mixed doubles this afternoon the Amateur Open Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament of Southern India terminated. In the Semi-finals Mrs. Gompretz and C. Ramaswam beat Mrs. Lyle and Nigel Jones. The final was between Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Prasad and Mr. Gompretz and Mr. C. Ramaswami. The Cambridge blue was in fine form as also his partner and they were easy winner to-day.

Two extra matches were played between the loosing semi-finalists in the men's open singles and the ladies' open singles and the winner in the former event was Mr. C. Ramaswami and in the ladies' singles Miss. Conrad Smith was the winner. Both of them were recipients of tennis raquets. In semi-finals mixed doubles Mrs. Gompretz and C. Ramaswami beat Mr. Lyle and Nigel Jones by 6-2 6-2. In finals Mrs. Gompretz and C. Ramaswemy beat Prasad and Mrs. Burnet by 6-2 6-3.

BOMBAY 14TH EXTRA MEETING.

RACING EXPERT

Gave his CLIENTS

7 WINS 7
Including.
RS. 112 BOOK-LORE 112 RS.
RS. 64 TIPPERARY 64 RS.
ALSO
15 PLACES 15

Get his SPECIAL CARD next Saturday and Recoup your losses.
SELECTIONS can be had at 11 a.m. on Race Days
Offices:—16, Club Road, Byculla, and CENTURY BUILDING, (3rd floor), 321 Hornby Road.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS
RECEIVED
IN
MARBLES, TILES,
ASBESTOS-SHEETS .
CEMENT, ETC. . .
PRICES LOWEST.
Apply
Messrs. F. Muraglia & Co.
30 A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 2509.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.
I offer ELECTRIC MOTORS, Rectifiers, Portable instruments. Dynamos, Ice cream Freezer and Coffee Grinders etc., all AMERICAN at cost price. Goods worth Rs. 35,000. Over 250 motors working in this country.
BABAN GOKHALAY
Opera House, Tram Terminus, Bombay, 4.

Attention!
Doctors, Chemists,
Druggists & Merchants
GET THE BEST
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
from
Direct Importers & Sole Agents
B. G. Jack & Co.,
Manufacturers' Representatives
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Sole Agents to E. TOSSE & Co.
KALLE & Co., and to leading
German Manufacturers of Drugs, Glassware and Surgical goods, etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Nagindas & Maneklal,
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.
INCOME TAX EXPERTS.
50, Hanuman Building
Homji Street, Circle. Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2560.

BUSINESS MEN!
Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.
The following books of Professor Sohrab Davar's College of Commerce and Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post you cannot call:—
1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of commerce dealing with Company law problems of vital importance to Directors Company Agents Managers. Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923), 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B.Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, 1923). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.
PUBLISHERS:
MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ASOKA MUSEUM.

It is a well known fact that a large number of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen are actuated by a great desire to wear PURE Swadeshi Clothes and patronise indigenous industries. But the general complaint is that there are very few places (in fact none) where they can see samples of genuine Swadeshi articles nd get a thorough knowledge about the quality, durability and the places of manufacture of such goods.

With a view to supply this largely-felt want, the Asoka Stores, at the instance of Mr. OSMAN SOBANI, have decided to open a Museum within the premises of the Stores, Princess Street, where samples of all kinds of Swadeshi Articles such as Cotton, Woollen and Silk manufactures, Leather goods, Crockery, Cutlery, Household Requisites, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, Stationery and all other articles manufactured in the Country will be prominently displayed.

It is also intended to issue a handbook giving full description of the goods, their prices, the places of manufacture and the names of the manufacturers.

It is therefore requested that Manufacturers and dealers in Purely Swadeshi Articles will immediately send us samples of such articles as they may be manufacturing; provided such articles are purely indigenous. As regards cloth, it must be entirely hand-spun and handwoven; where Mill yarn is used, it must be made in India.

All communications may be addressto:—

THE SECRETARY,
Asoka Museum,
Asoka Building, Princess Street,
Bombay, No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1924.

THE WAGES OF PROCRASTINATION.

The news from Turkey is of a nature which will only surprise those who have no knowledge of the political forces which have been at work there for the last two years and principally since the return of Constantinople. A considerable section of the Turkish people was shocked by the separation of the Khilafat from the temporal power of the Turkish State and still regard His Majesty the Khalifa as *de jure* the Sultan of Turkey. This attitude is naturally irritating to a dictator of the temper of Mustafa Kemal Pasha who cannot brook the idea of a division of allegiance in the temporal sphere, and his impatience of the opposition—tacit, hitherto—which the reforms have met with in some quarters has led to ugly rumours as to his intentions which have now alas! proved true. It has been reported that he wishes to abolish the Khilafat in the form in which it has existed until now in history, and transfer its functions to the National Assembly of which he is head; that he intends to banish all the members of the House of Osman and to reign supreme. But no reported speech of his till now has tended to confirm these rumours and only two days back a Reuter's telegram from Turkey reported him as still strongly favouring the separation of the Khalifa's jurisdiction from the temporal power, a point of view which is the very opposite of the intention rumoured. So the latest tidings come as something of a thunderbolt.

It is not sufficient—indeed it would be great injustice—to condemn the Kemalist Turks offhand as bad Muslims merely because they wished to secularise the administration of their country. The fact that the Sheykh-ul-Islam's department, through which the functions of Khilafat were exercised, was chiefly instrumental in keeping the Turkish nation in a fog of superstitious ignorance for more than a century before the revolution of 1908, and that it perpetuated on "religious" grounds anomalies and anachronisms in the realm of "justice" which belied the name, is enough to show that its activities were not Islamic in the best and highest sense. It was, indeed, a nest of national corruption based on ignorance, and its influence upon the nation was deplorable. There was strong justification for the attitude of Mustafa Kemal Pasha in wishing to get rid of that paralysing influence or of anything resembling it. But the deposition of the Khalifa is another matter altogether and it would have been of course beyond the competency of the National Assembly, after the separation of the Khilafat from the Turkish State, if the Muslims of India had done their duty in this matter.

It does not make us any happier to reflect that we foresaw this great calamity and had predicted it, and had pointed out repeatedly the way in which the Indian Muslims could have organised the new position of Khilafat in a way to benefit the Muslim world and to satisfy the demands of the Turkish republicans. From the early days of the Lausanne Conference we have been urging on the Central Khilafat Committee the necessity of sending a delegation to Turkey to discuss this most important question for the future of Islam. The resolve to send such a delegation has been long announced, but the idea has been to send a pompous delegation when a working delegation of one or two keen men would have been more effective, and so the work has been put off and off. Meanwhile things have, as we had prophesied, been going on from bad to worse in Turkey from the point of view of those who, like ourselves, desired to see a simple, peaceful settlement of the whole matter among Muslims, without scandal or dispute of any kind to give a handle to the enemies of Eastern progress. It is now many weeks since the Central Khilafat Committee of India announced in a telegram to the Turkish Government that a delegation was being sent, and Mustafa Kemal Pasha, in reply, assured them that the delegation would receive a hearty welcome. The delegation should have started by the next boat after the receipt of the President's telegram. Mustafa Kemal Pasha has heard so much about the coming of an Indian Muslim delegation ever since last June that, seeing it has not arrived till now, even after the official announcement of its coming, he naturally thinks he has been fooled and that the Indian Muslims do not know their mind. He thinks their zeal for the Khilafat is a thing of bombast and that they in reality care nothing for that institution. As a final test, he said, the other day, in reply to the Khalifa's request for a larger budget that the Muslims of other nations outside Turkey ought, in his opinion, to share with Turkey the duty of supporting an institution which to-day belongs to the whole Muslim world. There has been no response, so far as we know, from the Indian Muslims, who have earned the reputation of such doughty champions of the Khilafat, or from anybody else. We do not wish to write with bitterness, but it is very difficult for us to avoid doing so as we review the order of events. What wonder if the Republican Turks consider on the evidence that no-one outside Turkey really cares for the Khilafat, and so hold themselves at perfect liberty to do what they like with it. The one person who comes with spotless credit through this chapter of events is His Majesty the Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan who has shown the patience of a saint in the most trying circumstances. He has shown that there exists no better man in the Islamic world to-day. We do not see how Muslims outside Turkey can accept his deposition by the National Assembly without ignominy and dishonour. We must demand a general council of Islam as we have been demanding it ever since the separation of the Khilafat from the Turkish State. Now Mustafa Kemal Pasha wishes to reunite the Khilafat to the Turkish State in his own person, we declare that a general council of Islam is more than ever necessary. It is a time when words are out of place. There must be action. But are the Indian Muslims capable of action? The Turkish Nationalists and the Khalifa know that they are not. But the last word has not been said upon the subject of this deposition, even in Turkey.

A THREATENED INDUSTRY.

Some time ago we published a letter from Mr. Haji Eisa Haji Oosman, President of the Dharavi Tannery-owners' Association, complaining against the action of the Municipal Commissioner in notifying the determination of their licenses as from 31st March, 1924. This action, coming closely in the wake of the unsuccessful attempts of the Improvement Trust to acquire the tannery properties at Dharavi, caused—naturally—great alarm to the owners, who see in it a clever move to deprive them of their claim to equitable treatment. The Municipal Corporation, when the matter came up before it, recently referred the question to the Roads Committee for report and has thereby only put off the evil day so far as the tannery owners are concerned. The decision of the Corporation does not, however, end the controversy, to which the action of the Commissioner has given rise. It is somewhat difficult to imagine the reasons which led to the hasty and premature notice of withdrawal of licenses. We cannot believe that the Commissioner was unaware either of the negotiations that had taken place between the Trust and the owners since 1919, when the Trust contemplated the acquisition of the tannery properties or of the result thereof. Matters came to a standstill because the views of the Trust officials and the tannery owners regarding compensation were as poles asunder, and the sudden unexpected move of the Municipal Commissioner "has caused much speculation." It appears that the owners see it as related to the foiled attempt of the Improvement Trust.

The tannery-owners obviously do not object to removing from Dharavi to some other suitable area, provided they are given sufficient facilities to carry on their trade. The Trombay area whither they are asked to move has many disadvantages as set forth in Mr. Haji Eisa's letter; there is no protection to property, nor lighting, railway or any other facilities. It is, therefore, preposterous to expect the owners to agree to removal to an undeveloped area unless they are given sufficient inducement to do so. Mr. Haji Eisa states in his letter:—

"In spite of all the shortcomings of the new Trombay scheme, the tanneries could be shifted there, provided the original claims of the owners based upon commercial valuation or at least on the reinstated basis, are admitted and paid. Otherwise it will be absolutely impossible, financially, for any of the tanneries to remove their business to Trombay which is nearly 17 miles away from Dharavi. In fact the Improvement Trust has acquired at Rs. 3 per square yard all the available areas including godowns, chawls etc., in the neighbourhood of the tanneries, which have hitherto resisted the encroachments of the Trust. Under the circumstances to remove the tanneries to Trombay will be simply killing an old and very important national industry of India which again means a loss of crores of rupees to India; and at the same time the raw hides and skins will go to Europe, comparatively for next to nothing, and India will be reduced to dependence on Europe for her requirements of leather goods."

In the light of these facts, the action of the Commissioner appears to be extremely detrimental to the interests of a big and flourishing industry. The Corporation has already granted the threatened property owners a short respite. We trust that the Roads Committee will take into its serious consideration the representations of the owners and see that they receive fair treatment.

THE COST OF PETROL.

"The cost of transport is equally high from the oil-bearing wells of Mexico to New York as it is from Rangoon to Calcutta. Yet petrol is being retailed in New York at 19 cents which is equal to (about) 12 annas per imperial gallon. There is a reason for it. While American Oil Kings export petrol at exorbitant rates to other parts of the world, they cannot for a day, *now that the State has taken up the development of the untapped oil resources of the Country*, force up the price of petrol to anything above that at which the State retails it." We quote the above from a very interesting booklet which has just been issued by the Motor Trade Association (Western India) Ltd., dealing with the excessive price of petrol in India,. The writer traces the cause of this state of things to the conditions which prevailed during the war and the monopoly which the Burmah Oil Company secured as a consequence of pooling supplies with the Asiatic Petroleum Company—thus by a seemingly patriotic gesture escaping the recommended Government control of all supplies—which "actually consolidated the position of profiteering companies to such an extent as to make distribution through private enterprise impossible". Since the war, the immense predominance of the United States of America in the oil trade has forced the Burmah Company to make alliance with them and concede to them a portion of the spoils of India, where the demand for petrol has increased so rapidly of recent years that what was once regarded as a luxury or the requirement of a few extremely rich concerns must now be reckoned among the country's vital needs. As the writer of the booklet says: "Petrol is considered a commercial article that is necessary to the commercial prosperity of a modern nation. To a few, the motor car may constitute a luxury, to a few more one of the indispensable conveniences of life, but to the vast majority it constitutes a business asset, a time-saving machine and time, in these days of hustle, means money. In every town in India, however, large or small, that has pretensions to modernity, the motor car or lorry is coming into general use. The popularisation of the car must lead to the popularisation of the agricultural tractor in the near future, but it must be borne in mind that popularisation will only come with the advent of cheap motor fuel." From the point of view therefore not only of the industrialist and busy town-dweller but also of the useful agriculturist in India—"in these days of hustle"—the price of petrol is an object of concern, and the Motor Trade Association (Western India), Limited, convinced believers in the creed that everyone should have a motor, are naturally more concerned than anybody at its present exorbitant price. As enemies of profiteering we agree with them that State control or interference ought to put a stop to the indecent exploitation of a virtual monopoly.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Horniman's Return.

The Government of Bombay, with whom the responsibility for the refusal of a passport to Mr. Horniman to return to this country really rests, have, we hope, realised by now the strength of the public demand for the removal of the restrictions on Mr. Horniman's movements. The debate in the Legislative Assembly as well as the public meetings held in Bombay and Poona must have shown to Government that the Indian public, irrespective of political parties, are united in their opinion that there is no excuse whatever for Government to withhold the passport from Mr. Horniman any longer. Even those "Liberals" and "Loyalists" who had approved of the deportation, are now unanimous that the ban on Mr. Horniman's return should be lifted. The vast majority of the public, of course, hold that the initial deportation was an act of unwarranted highhandedness. In the opinion of these latter the refusal of a passport to Mr. Horniman now, when both the Act under which he was deported and the conditions which prompted the deportation have ceased to exist, is a piece of unmitigated tyranny and nothing else. As Mahatma Gandhi in his message to the public of Bombay and Poona remarks: the Government of Bombay, have been guilty of a double sin, first in deporting him and then in preventing him from returning even after so many years. But, as the Mahatma points out, it was the weakness of the people of this country which really enabled the authorities to defy them so long. But that weakness is passing away. We hope the Local Government will wash their hands of the sorry business by at once telling the Government of India that they are not at all interested in keeping Mr. Horniman out of India. The Government of India have refused to shoulder the responsibility for the further exclusion of Mr. Horniman and so has the India Office.

Government and the Press.

While we appreciate the compliment paid to us personally by the Government of India in subscribing to a larger number of copies of this journal than of any other Indian newspaper except the "Leader," we are puzzled not a little by the list of newspapers in demand in the various departments of Government. We are told that while the Government subscribe for three copies of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," four copies of the "Bengalee" and one copy of the "Servant," not a single copy of "Forward", Deshbandhu Das' paper, is taken in any of the Government departments. What is the reason of this marked disinclination to know the views of this organ of the Swaraj Party? If it be said that the omission to subscribe to this journal is accidental and does not indicate any desire to slight the Swaraj Party or its leader, one would like to know why while four copies of the "Servant of India" are subscribed for, not a single copy of the "Indian Social Reformer," undoubtedly the ablest conducted weekly in India, is bought by Government? Is no one in the highest ranks of the Government of India interested in knowing the outspoken views of this journal? Sir M. Hailey assured the Assembly that no circulars have been issued to the Government departments dictating to them which journals to patronise and which to shun If that is so, some explanation is needed of the seeming boycott of of certain well-known journals and of the marked disparity in the number of copies of journals published at the same place, bought for the use of the Government departments.

The Central Bank of India.

The annual report of the only first class Indian banking institution for the past year reveals the very strong position of the Bank. The demand liabilities as at 31st December last in respect of current accounts and Savings Bank deposits stood at Rs. 6,85,45,000, and against this the Bank carried as much as three crores as cash in hand and as bankers' and unencumbered gilt-edged securities for a further three crores. An interesting part of the report is the detailed information given concerning the working of the Bank. In accordance with the policy of the management of taking the shareholders into its confidence, as many particulars as it is possible for any Bank to give without betraying the confidence of its large clientele are furnished to the shareholders. A chart is attached to the report showing the continued progress that the Bank has made. It is hardly necessary to say that the Central is a purely Indian managed banking institution and its steady progress cannot but be viewed with satisfaction by the public of Bombay. The Bank has weathered many a crisis in the banking history of India, and its successful emergence from each fresh trial reflects great credit on the enterprise and business acumen of Mr. Pochkhanawala. The fullest opportunity has always been afforded by the Bank for the training of Indians in the profession of banking, and this is by no means an insignificant part of the services which the Central Bank has rendered, from a national point of view, in the past. So long as Mr. Pochkhanawala shows the same national, and not merely communal, spirit in the choice of his employees as he has shown in the past we shall heartily endorse the praises showered on him at the annual meeting on Friday last.

Reconstruction of Village Life.

We have all along insisted that the development of Oriental self-government must have the "village" as its unit. In this respect, Oriental self-government is pretty much the opposite of Parliamentary Government, as obtaining in England, wherein the central controlling authority of each political party sitting in London nominates a candidate for every constituency. He need not have worked in that constituency and may have the only qualification of having paid court to the Party organisers. It is thus his position with the central controlling body in the metropolis that is to determine his fitness to represent the constituency and not any service good, bad or indifferent that he may have rendered to his constituents. His name is then advertised to the voters who have got to vote for the nominee of the party to which each voter owes his allegiance. This is the very negation of true representative government but it was sought to be imitated in India during the first eight months of the year 1920.

Non-co-operation.

Then came the Non-co-operation movement of Mahatma Gandhi which was the first to lay emphasis on village reconstruction as an essential preliminary to national revival. The emphasis which Mahatma has been always laying on "Khadar" as the principal item of his programme, shows that he shaped his whole programme with an eye to the village. After returning from South Africa, Mahatma did not take up his residence in any big city for a long time. Convinced that India lay in seven hundred thousand villages and not in a few cities, he paid attention to villages and villagers. He was convinced that the only way to secure them real Swaraj was to make them the chief agents in the task of winning Swaraj. He discovered in the charkha the salvation of the masses from the pressure of grinding poverty and dense ignorance without subjecting them to the evils of crowding in cities, intoxication, prostitution and insanitation.

A Political Shibboleth.

To-day "Village Reconstruction" has in its turn been changed into a political shibboleth like "slave mentality." To-day it is being made the subject of speeches delivered in cities by a few "politicians" who aspire to be leaders. Could there be a greater irony of fate than that such a momentous subject should be made the mere means of proving to the audience the oratorical powers of certain gentlemen? Could there be a less hopeful symptom for any real work of "village reconstruction" than that a gentleman, making his livelihood in a city in a literate profession without using his hands or feet, should go and lecture to an audience composed of persons who have actually been living and working in an environment which is akin to a village on "village reconstruction." Could such a lecture be any more sincere than the professional preacher's prayer? Is such a lecture going to help the cause one whit? In Bengal, we find the great poet of India, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore *working* at village reconstruction with the keenest interest. Have we nobody to do the same in Western India?

Illogical.

When the Assembly was discussing a Bill to amend certain sections of the Indian Penal Code defining the age limit of minor girls with the aim of raising it, Dr. Gour charged the Home member Sir Malcolm Hailey with taking up an "illogical position." Sir Malcolm proved no mean opponent. "Yes sir," he answered "I am illogical; but my illogicality has brought me strange fellows." The readers can be sure, he meant the Swaraj Party members of the Assembly who voted for the motion of Sir Malcolm. "If," continued Sir Malcolm "my illogical attitude can secure me such friends, I shall always prefer to be illogical." We find frantic appeals issued to the electors of the Independent Members to demand by resolutions passed in monster public meetings (which we know will be attended by Congressmen) that they, the Independent Members, shall toe the line with Swarajists. But what of the Swarajists who got into the Assembly on the definite assurance that they would use their votes only against the Government and who then cast their votes against Dr. Gour in favour of a Government motion? From continuous, persistent and uniform obstruction they have travelled so far as to reach the position of the Independents who were going to look at every measure on its merits. After this feat of the Swarajists, bold would be the person who demanded that the Independents should be made to toe the line with them!

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

ATTEMPT AT MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

MACDONALD'S FRANK LETTER

POINCARE'S FRIENDLY REPLY.

LONDON, March 2.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in a letter to M. Poincare dated 21st February, says that he sees little prospect of their being able to attain an agreement with regard to the Ruhr and the Rhineland and the Palatinate unless they are first able by a frank and courageous discussion to achieve some unanimity regarding the essential purposes to which these problems are merely subsidiary. For when he considers their relations in their wider aspect, he does not feel that their essential objects are so divergent. The British and French both desire security—the French, security against Germany; the British, security against War. The problems of security is not merely a French, but an European problem.

Their task, continues Mr. Macdonald, must be to establish confidence, which can only be achieved by allaying international suspicions and anxieties. Whether this can be partially achieved by local demilitarisation and neutralisation by the creation between certain States of bands of neutralised territory under mutual or even collective guarantee and supervision or by some other means is a matter for careful consideration in detail. Mr. Macdonald believes that the League of Nations by discussion and eventual action might play an important part therein. The assent and good-will of every European country must be enlisted in support of this policy, which can only be initiated if France and England agree.

Similarly, the French desire reparation, mainly in the form of payments by Germany. The British also ardently desire to repair the devastation of the war by restoring the ruined markets and remedying unemploymetnt. Before this problem can be discussed, however, reports of the Experts' Committees must be awaited. Mr. Macdonald hopes they will draw Britain and France together.

Mr. Macdonald sees no reason why this problem—if approached from its widest aspect and considered in conjunction with the cognate problem of inter-allied debts—should not soon be solved so as to give England a hope of economic stability in Europe and France an assurance that her just requirement will be met. Here again, asserts Mr. Macdonald, if France and England can but agree, the co-operation of other European countries will be assured; and it will be possible for them to approach the United States of America as united Europe anxious by mutual sacrifice for an arrangement to cure the ills of the people.

ENGLISH PEOPLE'S APPREHENSIONS.

The following is the amplification of the letter sent to M. Poincare by Mr. Macdonald:—Mr. Macdonald says that th people of Britain regard with anxiety what appears to them to be the determination of France to ruin Germany and dominate the continent without the consideration of Britain's reasonable interests and the future consequences to an European settlement. They are apprehensive of the large military and aerial establishments maintained not only in Eastern, but also in Western France. They are disturbed by the interest shown by the French Government in the military organisation of the new States of Central Europe. Finally they question why all these activities should be financed by the French Government, disregarding the fact that the British tax-payer has to find over thirty millions sterling yearly as interest on loans raised in America, and also to find large sums to pay interest on the debt of France to Britain, to meet which France has not yet made, nor propounded as they can see, any sacrifice equivalent to their own. "Such popular sentiments are erroneous, though it may be they are factors which both you and I are bound to take into considera tion."

WAY FOR COMPLETE MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.

In his letter to M. Poincare, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald refers to the friendliness of M. Poincare's reply to his letter of January 26th and says that he desires for the present to prepare a way for a complete mutual understanding by reciting without reserve his difficulties and the manser in which he envisages the situation. The Prime Minister emphasises his opinion that the differences in the past were in most cases not wholly unavoidable. He is ready in future to re-examine the whole problem in its larger outlines and more essential elements. Mr. Macdonald dwells on the importance of public opinion in France an England. He has endeavoured not merely to interpret the views and desires of his own countrymen, but sympathetically to realise the opinion and needs of France. He points out that it is widely felt in England that contrary to the Treaty of Versailles France is endeavouring to create a situation which gains for what she failed to get during the Allied peace negotiations. The view of this section of his countrymen, asserts Mr. Macdonald, is that the policy can only perpetuate the uncertainty and dangers of a condition not of peace, but of war, and in the end it will destroy whatever temporary security France may gain.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald admits that the German menace to France is real. The French have some justification in seeking more tangible safe-guards instead of the lapsed Anglo-American joint guarantee. France is also disappointed with regard to the reparations. Neither will the virtually unlimited expectations aroused at the moment of victory nor the more specific assessment of 1921 bear any real relation to the economic situation. To-day the British security is not menaced; but her economic existencet is gravely endangered owing to the acute and persistent dislocation of the markets of Europe, mainly due to the uncertainty regarding the Franco-German relations. After alluding to the British apprehensions in regard to the French activities, (as already cabled). Mr. MacDonald opines that these states of opinion have vitiated the Anglo-French relations in the past and have often induced the two Governments to indulge in altercations regarding the symptoms of a malady without endeavouring with clarity and good sense to investigate the causes. It is a thoroughly unhealthy condition which gives him much concern and which, he believes, disturbs. M. Poincare too. He is heartily anxious that they together try to give both these sections of the French and British opinion some sense of confidence that the basis of their fears and resentments are being removed. Nobody who has to observe British opinion to-day can afford to overlook the urgent necessity for reaching arrangements with regard to the Ruhr, the Rhineland and the Palatinate without delay.

After dealing with security and reparation, (as cabled.) Mr. Macdonald concludes that if they can achieve an agreement on the main principles which inspire them, and if those principles can be explained to their respective peoples and public opinion, there would then be little doubt that many subsidiary problems—intricate and thorny though they have become—will not prove impossible of solution; but, if they allow themselves to be entangled in the mass of detail, they will relapse into the old wearisome round of controversy on points not fundamental.

Mr. MacDonald emphasises again that the condition of Europe can only be remedied by a joint Anglo-French action undertaken with a full sympathy for their respective requirements and wise regard for the interests of the world at large. He concludes by saying that he is fully prepared for such co-operatien

M. POINCARE'S REPLY.

Replying on 25th February, M. Poincare expresses his full agreement with Mr. Macdonald's review of the questions and the methods of their solution. M. Poincare disavows all intention on the part of France, politically or economically, to annihilate Germany or annex a particle of the German territory; though he suggests that the Rhine should be made a barrier against aggression.

M. Poincare declares that France's military and aerial establishments are exclusively designed to defend France against German revenge. He emphasises that France only lent money to the Little Entente States for purposes of defence in exchange for positive pledges, so che had done nothing to prevent the payment of her own debts.

The occupation of the Ruhr will cease the day Germany pays her debts. The occupation of the Rhineland will end when the Treaty conditions have been fulfilled and France's security guaranteed. He hopes that, after the Allied Governments have examined the Experts' reports, they will arrive rapidly at a comprehensive settlement and ensure Germany carries it out. M Poincare says it is infinitely desirable that the question of the inter-allied debts be settled simultaneously. France like the British Cabinet, firmly intends to strengthen and magnify the role of the League of Nations. M. Poincare concludes by dwelling on the necessity of the Franco-British entente. The whole of Europe and of humanity would have to pay the price of Franco-British dissensions.

M. Poincare expresses keen pleasure at Mr. Macdonald's frank and friendly letter and says that he is ready to begin with him an examination of the great outstanding problems. The interests and desires of the two countries are altogether in harmony. Both can only be satisfied by the same means. M. Poincare declared that if France does not mean the recovery of Germany to develop into hegemony she herself has not any ulterior motive or Continental supremacy. No reasonable Frenchman would even dream of annexing a particle of the German territory nor of turning a single German into a French citizen. Apart from Alsace, France has never claimed the Rhine as the frontier, but has only asked that Germany should no

((Continued on next page.)

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking
18519

M. MAHOMED ALI.

TOUR PROGRAMME CANCELLED.

DAUGHTER'S CONDITION BECOMING SERIOUS.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 3.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has issued the following statement to the press: "When at the end of January last the Working Committee of the Congress had recommended to the nation that it should observe the period between 18th February and 18th March as the Gandhi month and concentrate its energies and attention on the enrolment of Congress members, collection of Tilak Swaraj Fund and of course manufacture and use of Khadi, I had arranged a very full programme of work for myself in conjunction with my brother, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and several other fellow workers who were to tour about like myself in the eastern part of the United Provinces, Sindh, Berar and Behar and our mother was to accompany the Khaddar Board in its tour in the Punjab. We were to finish the Gandhi month in Calcutta and thence I was to proceed with my brother and mother to Burmah. I regret that the condition of my long ailing daughter is giving me cause for the deepest anxiety and doctors have asked me to give up for the present all idea of leaving Aligarh where the patient has been ever since she was brought down from the hills for the winter and going out on such long journies as I had planned is quite unthinkable. Except for a brief interval of astonishing progress last October, her health had not been improving at all inspite of every effort by some of the best doctors, including Dr. Ansari and Bhawali Sanatorioum experts. The news that I had received at Cocanada was so disquieting that I had to cancel my tour in Ceylon, Southern India, Karnatak and the Maharashtra. Not only was she then having every day a temperature reaching and some times even exceeding 103 but it had commenced to last far into the night which greatly disturbed her rest and sleep. When I went to Bombay for the Working Committee meeting in January it was with great reluctance that my daughter had consented to my absence for a week and that too was a concession she had made in view of the fact that I was going to visit another patient at Poona whom I loved no less dearly but Mahatma's release prolonged my absence and work that had to be done in the Gandhi month delayed my return still longer and when I did return to Aligarh it was to be only for a day or so, though my own sudden illness lengthened my stay at Aligarh for a couple of days more. However, when I was on my way to Delhi for the Working Committee meeting on 26th, I was met at the railway station by my wife who informed me that our daughter's condition was very grave and she had brought a local doctor's letter from which I learnt that her temperature which had for some time past been rising daily to 104 had now approached 105 every evening and that her vitality was now dangerously low. I dropped at Aligarh for a few hours and what I saw for myself made me decide that I must not continue my tour without the express assurance of Dr. Ansari. Consequently I brought him from Delhi and his examination of the patient confirmed our worst fears. I have, therefore, reluctantly and regretfully given up my tour for the present and cannot say when I may be able to resume it. But I do trust that those whom I have had to disappoint will understand that in the circumstances I could not have helped it and I also trust that they will not slacken their efforts but will exert themselves to the uttermost to make the Gandhi month a truly great national success. Nearly half the month is already over and if the various provinces will only work with a will to carry out the Provincial programmes that have been submitted to the Working Committee I have not the least doubt that at the end of the month we shall be able to present to our great chief such a pleasing report of things accomplished as would help forward his retarded recovery. The response of the Provinces is in so many cases encouraging that I look forward to a similar response in the rest of the month from the few provinces that have prepared very full schemes of work but have held out little hope of carrying them out unless large funds are placed at their disposal by others. This is not right and I earnestly request them to display greater self-reliance and hopeful perseverence. I would ask all Congress committees to send to the Provincial and All-India Congress Committees the figures of enrolment of Congress Members, Tilak Swaraj Fund collections and khadi work done during the first half of the Gandhi month to enable them to publish an interim report of the work actually done and to rouse the committees that are lagging behind. I hold that more than ever the destiny, of India is to-day in the hands of the Indian nation itself and that it will be determined mainly if not solely by the constructive work we do in the country. While not antagonising others who may be honestly endeavouring to find a way to help us we must depend upon God's grace and on our own humble efforts. I cannot adequately express the regret that I feel at my own inability to do as much as I had hoped to do and it is only a sense of duty that keeps me tied down to Aligarh for the present. Daily injections are being given to my daughter to restore some of the lost vitality and to increase her now depleted power of resistance to the ravages of a galloping consumption. If she is thereby enabled to stand the fatigue of a removal to the hills in a fortnight which seems to be her only chance of life during the fast approaching hot days, I shall consider myself exceedingly fortunate. This is indeed as much as I can dare to hope at present. My trust is still large in the abounding mercy of Allah and in the efficacy of prayers of my fellow-countrymen which, I feel sure they will not deny to me in my present misfortune. Mohamed Ali.

RESTRICTED OBSTRUCTION?

HAILEY TALKS WITH MOTILAL.

JUBILATION AMONG OFFICIALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 3.

Since last night when the Nationalist Party, by the requisite three-fourths majority, gave its verdict on Lord Olivier's statement as unsatisfactory and thereby resolved (despite the opposition of a few Independents) to adopt obstructive tactics in connection with Budget on 10th March, the position in non-official Delhi has not in any way improved. From what I could gather, I am afraid the rift in the lute has come and that all is not well with the Nationalist Party. My last telegram must have sufficiently hinted to your readers of absence of real unity and this feeling of insecurity as to the effective strength in the Assembly to carry out any object is growing more and more. The Swarajists could not accept the plea put forward by the Independent leaders in the Party meeting last night and true to their promise they have as a party of forty-two decided on rejecting the Budget, but the question is whether they should reject the entire Budget or only those important selected heads. I understand that one of the Independents is now suggesting that obstruction could be easily adopted in respect of a few heads. I do not know how far this proposal will eventually carry weight, but considering the fact that the Swarajists, with the help of a handful of Independents alone, cannot outnumber the solid official phalanx and nominated blocks, they may agree to this proposal of concentrating attention on selected heads. But this is only a pure surmise and must be left to the future course of events to decide according to circumstances. For present, I know the Swaraj Party is in dead earnest not to widen the gulf that now threatens to separate them from a number of Independents and from this point of view any rapprochement honourable in the circumstances is possible and probable. There is a meeting of the Executive of the Nationalist Party tomorrow to consider various proposals and their decisions will come up before the meeting of the Party on Friday almost on the eve of the Budget when the final form of opposition to the Budget will be decided. The division in the ranks of the Nationalists has evidently caused jubilation in official circles which are eager to ascertain further the depth of Swarajists' minds. Interest therefore centred to-day in the conversation that took place for nearly an hour between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Malcolm Hailey in the latter's room. However, the decision has been come to by the Swarajists and there can be no going back on it so far as they and a few Independents are concerned. But obviously they alone cannot do anything without the support of the other Independents nor can the Independents alone do anything in the Assembly. Indeed, each cannot do without the other. Both must either swim or sink together. What then will the Independents do? Will they be true to their pledge or will they back out at this critical juncture?

COALITION IN DANGER.

INDEPENDENTS LURED BY SWEET WORDS.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 3.

The political conundrum which has been exercising the heads of the people here during the last week has been the reaction of Lord Olivier's speech on the nationalist opposition in the Assembly. It has occasioned informal discussions and meetings the most important of which was held last evening in the Raisina Hotel and lasted from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. The coalition of the Swarajists and Independents which seemed so secure only a few days ago when Sir Malcolm Hailey sought to divide them and succeeded only in strengthening the bond of union is now in a precarious state. The pendulum oscillates now between hopes and fears, hope of preserving a united front and fear of a split in the National bloc. The reason of this altered situation is the speech of Lord Olivier. The seemingly conciliatory and reasonable tone adopted by the Secretary of State, his occasional freedom from the familiar India Office jargon, his diplomatic but clear recognition of the causes of India's growing distrust in British goodwill and all that is pleasing to some Independents and disarms their opposition. They prefer to look not at the positive and concrete proposals made by Lord Olivier in response to the national demand, but at the charming vagueness of the statement, its appeal to wait and see, its refusal to make governmental denial final and definitive. The Secrtary of State, say, these Independents, is sympathetic. He says things about the Dyer affair, salt tax certification and Kenya betrayal which is simply the national case stated in as mild a language as the noble Lords could bear to hear. He does not bang the door finally, is willing to negotiate with the Swarajists and wants time. Shall we not grant it and give the Labour Government a chance? Will not indiscriminate obstruction stiffen the backs of reactionaries, antagonise our friends and hamper even the small constitutional advance that may be possible now? What shall we gain by compelling Government to resort to emergency powers? In a world they do not consider Lord Olivier's speech unsatisfactory in view of all the circumstances.

SWARAJISTS' ATTITUDE.

The Swarajists and at least a few Independents on the other hand think the speech disappointing. They refuse to be impressed by the professions of sympathy which has become too mechanical and stale a formula even for a joke. They say that so far as the constructive scheme of political freedom is concerned Lord Olivier's speech does not involve any real change or advance from the position Sir Malcolm Hailey took up in the Assembly. The difference is one of tone and manner rather than of substance which remains unaltered. The demand for immediate steps for the establishment of full responsible Government through a Round Table Conference is denied and a departmental enquiry is promised as an alternative. Even Lord Olivier's verbal climb down is due to the recognition of the importance of the Swarajists and the only way to make the British Government realise the earnestness of the Indian Nationalists is to carry out a fighting programme in action. We have given a chance for the last so many years they say and if Lord Olivier had kept silence there was some excuse. But having spoken he has given a polite refusal.

The temperamental differences lurking within the coalition have thus manifested themselves. Such incidents are due not so much to the divided command as to the random co-operation based not on common principles, but on expediency. It should be noted, however, in justice, to the Swarajists that they want to refuse the supplies not so much on the merits of the budget, as for making a political gesture. They realise that it is a seemingly attractive budget and with the bait of reduction of provincial contributions it may tend to divide the national forces on provincial lines, but it is the predominant feeling among non-officials that the salt tax should be reduced to its old rate.

Yesterday's meeting of the National Party has created an interesting situation, since according to the agreement, the Party is now definitely committed to obstruction. As I emphasised in my previous message this decision is not purely a Swarajist decision since a number of Independents voted for the obstruction programme, while nearly 9 Independents voted with them. The question now is whether this programme will be carried through in the Assembly. Will the Independents loyally abide by the considered decision of the Party or will there be desertions from the national ranks? We are, said a prominent member of the Swaraj Party, in the thick of the fight and it is anxious time for us all. The members owe a duty not merely to their Party, but also to their constituencies. If meetings are held in the constituencies which have elected the Independent members calling upon them to preserve the National solidarity at this critical juncture a graver situation can yet be averted and the national forces may triumph.

INDEPENDENTS WAVERING

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, March 3.

I understand that at the National Party meeting on Sunday, discussion centred on Lord Olivier's speech. Mr. Patel, I hear, moved a short resolution suggesting that the response of the Government to the Assembly's demand was unsatisfactory and that was the main proposition before the meeting. To this Mr. Chamanlal moved an amendment which was finally adopted by the meeting by a majority. The amended resolution said that this Party declares that the response made to the resolution of the Assembly demanding reform by Government as contained in the pronouncements of Sir Malcolm Hailey in the Assembly and the Secretary of State in the House of Lords is unsatisfactory. Once this premise is conceded the programme of obstruction as Assembly's reply follows logically. The adoption of this resolution is causing anxiety to the Independents opposed to obstruction who will soon have to decide one way or the other.

Pt. Motilal Nehru and Sir Malcolm Hailey, I hear, met to-day and presumably discussed matters relating to the present political situation.

ULTRA VIRES.

ANGORA DECISION.

KHALIFA "DEPOSED".

KHALIFATE "ABOLISHED."

LONDON, March 3.

Constantinople.—The Peoples Party by an overwhelming majority have accepted a Bill deposing the Khalif and abolishing the Khalifate.—Reuter.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

LONDON, March 2.

Constantinople.—An important session of the Peoples' Party is being held to-day to discuss certain Bills—one is for the suppression of the Ministry of Pious Foundations and one for the abolition of theological schools. The Bill concerning the Caliph and the Caliphate provides for the deposition of the Caliph, the abolition of the Caliphate and the perpetual expulsion of all members of the Caliphate family from Turkey within ten days and the forfeiture of their Turkish citizenship, also payment in lump sum not to exceed three hundred thousand liras. All the palaces of the deportees will be confiscated. They will be allowed one year in which to liquidate their private property through their representatives. It is expected that the Party will accept the Bill, which will be rushed through the Assembly this afternoon.

A later message from Constantinople says that the Conservatives raised a slight opposition to the suggested vesting of the Khaliphate in the President or the Assembly, but the proposal was rejected.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

An Angora dispatch defines the Progressive Party's attitude towards the Khaliphate thus:—The Party contends that the Khaliphate constitutes a peril to the Republic, and its existence is unjustifiable either on religious or historical grounds. Therefore, it should be abolished. It states that there is no question of making anyone else the Khalif and no attention will be paid to the opinions of any other country, Moslem or otherwise.—Reuter.

POLICE SUPERVISE CALIPH'S HOUSEHOLD.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Constantinople.—The police have been instructed from Angora to supervise the households of the Caliph and the Imperial Princes with a view of preventing removal of valuables. It is reported that the Caliph has said that he intends to proceed to a Mahomedan country, preferably to Egypt. The *Harem* ladies are greatly disturbed on account of impending events. It is reported that the Caliph's principal wife is prostrated with grief and the chief eunuch has refused to take food for three days.—Reuter.

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 3.

Some more members of the Assembly have sent in notice of resolution to take steps this session for granting adequate Tariff protection to the steel industry. The resolution is therefore sure to be balloted for early discussion on non-official day. Among those who have sent notices of resolution are Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Pal, Mr. Venkatapatiraju, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Mr. Doraiswami Iyangar, Mr. B. Das, Sardar Mutalik, Mr. K. V. Reddi, Mr. Kartarsingh, Mr. Shanmukum Chetty, Mr. Gulabsingh, Mr. S. C. Ghose, Mr. Kasturibhai Lalubhai, Mr. Ganjanda Sinha and Mr. Dumasia.

INDEPENDENT CONSTITUTIONAL CANDIDATE.

MR CHURCHILL'S ELECTION MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Following much talk of his becoming candidate for the vacancy of the Westminister division with passive or avtive Conservative support, Mr. Winston Churchill has issued a statement expressing his willingness to stand as an Independent constitutional candidate if assured that this is the general wish. He declares that he does not intend changing his position on the main questions of public policy, but wishes to cooperate effectually with the Conservative Party in resisting the rapid advance of Socialism and opposing the Socialist Party and its allies, whoever they may be. The statement adds that there must be a hundred thousand Liberals who conscientiously feel the same way and see at this juncture no reason why they should not cooperate with the Conservatives on the lines of the late Government's, King's speech and Mr. Baldwin's recent fiscal declarations. Mr. Churchill contends that such an action is the only way to establish and maintain a strong, tolerant, progressive Government. He denounces the three-party system and predicts that a grave conflict with the Socialists will come within a year.—Reuter.

UNION OF CHRISTENDOM.

CARDINAL BOURNE'S OPINION.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

London.—Cardinal Bourne in a Pastoral letter largely deals in specific terms with the many aspects of the Malines conversations towards the union of Christendom. He dwells on unlimited sacrifices the Catholic clergy are willing to make in order to achieve the restoration of England to the unity of Christendom. He declares however that Papal infallibility is the fundamental doctrine of the Catholic Church and all discussions are useless and mere waste of time until that doctrine is accepted.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE AND SALES OF GOLD.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The following representation has been sent by the Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Secretary, Finance Department, Delhi:—

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 254-F. dated 25th January, on the subject of Exchange and Sales of Gold. My Committee note that you consider the existing statutory ratio of 2 sh. not a "fraud on all producers and all debtors," because this rate is at present inoperative and also because of the express disclaimer of the Finance Member that the Government have no intention of forcing up the exchange value of the rupee with a view to make the 2sh. rate effective. My Committee, however, beg to point out that the retention of this rate in spite of repeated demands of the Indian commercial community for a reversion to the pre-war rate would indicate an intention on the part of Government to adopt some other rate than 1sh. 4d. gold if abnormal happenings like those of 1920 give them a plausible excuse for doing so, as otherwise the persistent refusal to revert to the pre-war ratio is quite inexplicable to my Committee. If there is any intention of adopting a higher ratio than 1sh. 4d. some day, then my Committee are obliged to re-assert that it will be "a fraud on all producers and all debtors" and they will be glad to have a clear enunciation of policy by Government to the effect that the intention is to revert to a real gold standard with gold in circulation at the rate of 7.53 gr. to the Rupee and that rate only as soon as world conditions make this practicable. You next draw my Committee's attention to the context of the Genoa resolution quoted by them and say that "in its proper context the meaning of the passage which they quote is that although for such countries as England, Holland, Switzerland, and Sweden an eventual return to pre-war parity was probably both possible and desirable, countries with severely depreciated currencies such as France, Belgium, Italy, Germany and Holland would clearly have to reconcile themselves sooner or later to explicit devaluation." Surely it is not intended to convey that India is in the parlous position of countries like France, Belgium etc. Is it not rather the fact that India of all the countries of the world except America has had the power to draw gold and is again with the exception of America the largest buyer of gold available in the open market in the last three years? Is it not again a fact that to-day India is nearer the pre-war par than even England? If it is considered both possible and desirable for England to return to pre-war parity, why should such persistent attempts be made to prevent India from doing it? The point to which you draw my Committee's attention is rather in favour of an immediate return to the pre-war gold parity as India is the one country that is clearly the one most ready for it and the Government's refusal to act is, therefore, all the more inexplicable. You are perfectly correct in pointing out that "the only effect of a ratio of 1sh. 4d. being on the Statute book would be to set an upward limit to the fluctuations of the rupee." My Committee agree that this would be the case and they are also quite prepared to see the rupee continue fluctuating below such limit in terms of sterling until the New York Cross Rate went back to par. But at all events, the change on the Statute book would serve to make clear the goal which this country had in view, and it would be reached automatically as soon as the Pound sterling went back to the gold par. It went very near it in the past 12 months and may do so again at a not very distant date, and then, without any sort of manipulation by the Government here, the rupee would at once be also at par, if, meanwhile the ratio of 7.53 gr. of gold has been brought back on the Statute book.

2. In paragraph 4 of your letter you refer to the violent fluctuations in general level of commodity prices which stabilisation in terms of gold might lead us to to-day. My Committee would in the first place emphasize that they do not wish for any artificial attempt at such stabilisaion in terms of gold on the part of Government and that apart from the change in the Statute book my Committee do not wish for any action by Government to stabilize at the gold rate. What my Committee propose is that the ratio has been changed in the Statute book the rupee should be allowed to take its natural course as now, therefore, your fears of violent fluctuations in price levels if any stabilization in terms of gold was now attempted are unfounded. In the next place my Committee would beg to point out that although Government have been constantly basing their refusal to revert to the pre-war ratio on the ground of the world's situation being abnormal and fears of what may happen to commodity prices, Government evidently do not fully appreciate the real effects that world prices have upon Indian prices. Any intention to ultimately adopt a higher rate than 7.53 gr. gold, *i.e.* 1sh. 4d. gold is evidently based on the supposed necessity to moderate Indian prices. It will, therefore, be interesting to see what effect even the present rate has had on Indian commodity prices and whether there is any room for a further depression of prices which a higher exchange ratio postulates. On a reference to the Indian Trade Journal for 17th January 1924 (p. 84) my Committee find Calcutta prices given in Index numbers as follows:—

	PRE-WAR. End of July 1914.		To-day.
Cereals	... 100	...	105
Pulses	... 100	...	169
Oilseeds	... 100	...	140
Mustard oil	... 100	...	96
Hides and Skins	... 100	...	133
Raw Jute	... 100	...	84
Teakwood	... 100	...	111
Tea	... 100	...	197
Cotton	... 100	...	293

It will be seen that while the general average is 179 or say 79 per cent. over pre-war the figures when analysed reveal a most curious state of affairs. Cotton and Tea whose prices are determined by the strength of the *foreign* demand are 193 per cent. and 97 per cent. higher than pre-war. At the same time, the other articles named which are all Indian produce are very near pre-war and in the case of a very important crop like Jute the price level is much under the pre-war price.

3. When we remember that 70 per cent of the population of this country lives in one way or other on the proceeds of agriculture, and, that as we see above, the prices of most articles produced by the agriculturists are very much *below* the average price level, which means, in effect, that the cultivator is to-day getting much smaller real income than he did in July 1914, and when we further remember that this is in spite of a rate of exchange much under the parity of 7.53 gr. (1sh.) gold, it will be seen that to try to put the ratio any higher would be tantamount to still more heavily loading the dice *against* our enormous cultivating population, and any regard for the interests of our this very large population should put any higher rate than 1sh. 4d. gold absolutely out of court.

4. Turning to Paragraph 5 of your letter my Committee see that according to you the doctrine of a gold currency in internal circulation as an indispensable adjunct of any true gold standard was rejected even before the war by the teaching of the great economists for the previous half century. My Committee are not prepared to subscribe to this opinion. Besides, so far as my Committee are aware the Bank of England have never subscribed to it and even to-day the most strenuous attempts are being made to go back to a position when Bank of England notes would be freely encashed in gold. may be very old-fashioned to ask for a Gol Currency in circulation ,but the experience of the past few years have, more than ever confirmed my Committee in the advisability of such circulation, as it is the best safeguard against any attempt at tampering with the valu of the standard unit of the country which my Committee consider a fraud on one section of the community in favour of another. Mill and Ricardo never meant their remarks to justify tampering with currency standards, and this fraud cannot be carried out without the knowledge of those most closely affected, namely the masses, if the coin is in actual circulation, and even the doctrine is not backed by economists of the present day who have to consider to-day not soundness, but expediency, in the cast most of the bankrupt countries of Europe, my Committee see no reason why India, which is not bankrupt, and which has right to large claims for gold in payment of its produce, should resort to such methods of expediency as these bankrupt countries are advised to resort to.

5. My Committee regret they cannot agree with your suggestion that it is desirable to work for the restoration of the Gold Standard by a sale of gold and thereby to bring the Rupee more into parity with it. Their only reply is that England to-day has a far larger stock of gold and it could very well make this experiment, but my Committee do not wish such experiments to be carried out at the expense of this country. My Committee consider that parting with any part the currency gold was a most serious mistake, and they would once more urge upon Government the advisability, not only of discontinuing further sales, but of taking measures when the position is favourable to draw more gold into the currency reserves. The value of the Rupee will automatically go nearer to gold par when bankers in international markets see the strength of the *Gold Reserves* behind our note issue, and can judge what possibilities there are of securing gold in India in case of need.

6. Turning to paragraph 9 my Committee see that you want to make out that there have been very large transfers of gold even from the Bank of England, which they have ignored, as also the transfer of the very large amounts of gold held by the Joint-stock Banks in England in order to strengthen the central Currency Reserve. My Committee beg to point that they have not overlooked such transfer. You also emphasize the need of scrutinizing the figures of Export and Import of gold into United Kingdom in order to show that England has freely parted with its gold. My Committee may point out that in this paragraph you entirely overlook the real issue which is that of parting with the gold behind the Bank of England Note issue. It cannot be denied that the Bank of England has not only constantly increased the reserve of gold behind its own Note issue, but has brought it up to almost three times what it was in pre-war days, and its holding of gold to-day is the largest ever known. The import or the export of the open market gold has really no bearing on the question at issue between us, because my Committee have never objected to the open market gold here being freely exported and imported as the demands of international trade might make it advisable. Their protest has been against the use currency gold for sale on the open market, and nothing in the action of the Bank of England, with regard to its currency reserves justifies the sale of such gold by Government here.

7. My Committee have read with a certain feeling of amazement the assertion made in paragraphs 10 and 11 of your letter. They demur entirely to the implication in your statement that the several reserves are to be used as an instrument for protecting the internal and external value of the currency from serious depreciation at the whims and fancies of the authorities in charge for the time being, because it is this conception of the duties of the currency authorities that brought us the disasters of 1920. While agreeing that reserves are to be maintained on the lines laid down in the Paper Currency Act, they entirely demur to the statement that Government have a right to increase or reduce these reserves as they may think most suitable, because that lays this country open to further experiments by future Finance Ministers, which may again prove disastrous and highly detrimental to the interests of this country. My Committee consider that the only sound system is where the reserves are increased or decreased automatically by the operation of the economic forces acting here on the balance of trade, and consequently by bankers applying for further currency to be issued against the authorized kinds of reserve tendered or by their asking for international currency to be issued to them against tender of local currency also on lines that may be laid down in the Act. They entirely disagree with the view that such increase or decrease of currency can be safely left to the judgment the person who may be in charge of currenc operations for the time being.

8. At the end of paragraph 11 you say that what my Committee desire is that the reserve should be sufficient to reduce in gold the whole of the paper issue and a considerable part of the circulation of coined rupees. This seems to be a misapprehension because my Committee fully appreciate that our gold reserve to-day is far from sufficient to convert the total Note issue, let alone the Notes printed on silver and they cannot yet see the day in the near future when every note could be covered by gold, but they would most certainly consider it a goal to be aimed at and to be achieved in as great a measure as possible, and if Government consider this in the highest degree wasteful my Committee can only say that they are in very good company as they are following the footsteps of the Bank of England, the staunchest exponent of sound currency.

9. My Committee also cannot subscribe to the statement in paragraph 12 of your letter, namely, that in any conceivable currency system for India, operations similar to those that my Committee deprecate must necessarily be undertaken. They do not see why any sale of currency gold in the open market would ever be necessary under a sound Gold Standard system under which notes would be immediately convertible into Gold on demand.

10. My Committee are glad to see that the Government of India readily accept the assurance that their representations are made with the sole intention of elucidating the subject. They cannot, however, help regretting that Government cannot see their way to publish the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the subject of Exchange and Currency since the publication of the Babington-Smith Committee's Report for which the representative of this Chamber had asked in the present sessions of the Indian Legislative Assembly, because such correspondence would explain the reasons which led Government to take various steps in the matter of currency and exchange that they have taken in the last three years, and this would have helped the commercial and banking communities of this country to a better appreciation of the situation, and helped them to solution of this question in the early future. The mistakes made have been frankly admitted by Government and my Committee also fully appreciate the difficulties that the Government had to solve and the further difficulty of hitting upon the right solution. Government cannot have anything to conceal from the public eye in the matter of these operations, and my Committee fail to see what purposes of public policy are intended to be served by the refusal to place the necessary correspondence before the public, and they trust Government will see their way to consider the position at an early date, and decide to publish this correspondence which is bound to be invaluable to all those who have to deal with India's currency problems.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has further sent the following telegrams to the Finance Department and the Industries Department, Delhi:—

EXPENSES OVER WAZIRISTAN.

OVER 135 LAKHS EXCLUDING NORMAL CHARGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 3.

In the Legislative Assembly to-day replying to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Burdon said that the extra military expenditure incurred on account of the occupation of Waziristan including expenditure on works and roads amounted to Rs. 1,35,00,192 for the period from 1st April 1923 to 30th November 1923. This was the latest date up to which figures were available. The figure did not include normal charges which would have been incurred for the service of the army apart from special measures in Waziristan. The political expenditure that has been incurred from the 1st April 1923 up to 31st January 1924 amounted to Rs. 39,51, 063.

CONGRATULATIONS TO AKALIS.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S TELEGRAM HELD OBJECTIONABLE.

The following telegram was sent to the Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee, Amritsar by the Secretaries of the Central Khilafat Committee of India on 26th February. On the 1st of March the Bombay postal authorities informed the Khilafat Office under their Letter No. 64 dated 1st March 1924 that the telegram was held objectionable.

COPY OF THE TELEGRAM.

"Congratulate brother Akalis on the magnificent demonstration self-sacrifice. Blood of Martyrs sure to pave road to success. Trust whole country would rise to help Akali Brethren. (Sd.) Yaqub Hasan, Osman Sobani, Shuaib Qurashi Hony. Secretaries Central Khilafat Committee Bombay."

AKALI SAHAYAK COMMITTEE.

MR. JOSEPH UNABLE TO OFFICIATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Mar. 3.

Mr. George Joseph who was requested by the Working Committee to proceed to Amritsar to take the place of Mr. Gidwani as the Publicity Officer of the Akali Sahayak Committee, finds it impossible to do so because of his wife's illness which is reported to be worse. He has left for Travancore with Mahatma Gandhi's approval.

Bloemfontein.—The death has occurred of Sir Cornelius Wessels.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

(Continued from Previous page.)

longer be in a position to use the Rhine as a military base for fresh attacks on France. Whatever disappointments she has experienced France has never sought anything not recognised by the Treaty. If her military and aerial establishments are scattered throughout the country it is because the administrative organisation and mobilisation requirements do not allow their concentration in the East. "But our army and Air Force are no more a sign of defiance to England that the aerial and maritime fleets of Britain are in your view a threat to France".

Referring to the French relations with the Little Entente M. Poincare intimates that France will welcome England's adherence to this group of friendships as the best guarantee of peace. He hopes that the progress of the League of Nations and the development of international arbitration will soon justify the associated nations proceeding with a co-ordinated limitation of armaments which will not expose the most peace-loving to enterprises of the most warlike. He concludes "no more than you am I able to imagine that England and France can be separated from each other or even be indifferent to each other. We owe it to civilisation to remain united. Since our two Governments are conscious of this duty it is impossible that we should not act together to carry it out.—Reuter.

FAVOURABLE PRESS COMMENTS

AN IMPROVED ATMOSPHERE.

LONDON, March 3.

That the professions of good intentions alone will not succeed in bridging the Anglo-French gulf is a fact that nobody endeavours to conceal in commenting upon the evolution of the "new dilpomacy". Several London newspapers mourn the absence of any essential change in M. Poincare's oft-repeated policy and stress the continued fundamental divergence of the peace policies of the two Premiers, namely sectional alliances versus universal agreement. The Liberal papers welcome M. Poincare's reference to the League of Nations as suggesting a new angle of vision. General satisfaction prevails that the correspondence is usefully proceeding from generalities to concrete issues while unanimous praise is recorded to Mr. MacDonald's efforts to create an improved atmosphere as the weightiest factor in the ultimate settlement.

The early presentation of the Expert Committee's reports and the forthcoming French elections and the present Belgian Cabinet crisis, however, show that the testing time is still to come.

The "Times" is in no way over confident but says that the omens are favourable to Mr. MacDonald.

A STAGE FURTHER.

The "Morning Post" says that the letters do not promise a millennium but show that the two statesmen have got a stage further towards a durable understanding.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that if the present spirit meets the test, the Premiers will have deserved well of Europe but past experience forbids easy confidence.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that whether or not these remarkable documents will bear fruit, they contain a promise of it.

The "Daily Mail" congratulates Mr. Mac Donald on the character of his leter which elicited from M. Poincare a perfectly friendly, convincing and logical summary of French position.

The "Daily News" says that only through the League of Nations can the entente be re-established on the surest foundations.

The "Daily Express" hints that a change is likely to be elected on the French side owing to the immience of the elections.

The "Westminister Gazette" says that before long the two Premiers or their sucessors must come to closer grips with the realities in connection with the reparations, the Rhineland and the Ruhr.

FAVOURABLE FRENCH COMMENTS.

Paris.—Newspapers lengthily comment on the MacDonald Poincare correspondence.

The "Matin" says that the letters are absolutely sincere. The important fact is that there is now a determination to reach an understanding. Furthermore the fundamental ideas are admitted on both sides.

The "Petiti Journal" says the cessation of recriminations is a great step forward but still there is a long way to go before an agreement can be reached.

The "Petit Parisien" says that Germany can now realise that any attempt to play off Britain against France is foredoomed to failure.

The "Figaro" says M. Poincare's reply shows France's demands are a preliminary to the conditions of the realisation of British aims.

The "Echo-de-Paris" says while Mr. Mac Donald regards positive guarantees as of secondary importance, M. Poincare attaches greater importance to them.

"LeJournal" says the correspondence almost gives an impression that for the last three years we have been the victims of a nightmare and al that is needed to make the two countries fall into each other's arms is to wake them up.

The "Gaulois" says it looks as though negotiations might now be opened in exceptionally encouraging conditions.

A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT.

Berlin.—Newspapers give prominence to the MacDonald Poincare correspondence.

"Montags Post" says that Mr. Mac Donald's letter is a historical document. For the first time a leading Entente statesman has thoroughly and frankly expounded all the political questions that are hanging over Europe like a cloud of poison. The paper says undeniably Mr. MacDonald's personality has wholesomely influenced M. Poincare. This will not be without any effect on the French people.—Reuter.

Paris.—The Shah of Persia hurriedly left Nice and has arrived in Paris, it is alleged in connection with troubles brewing in Teheran.—Reuter.

BLACKETT'S BUDGET.

"NEW INDIA'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 2.

Commenting on the Budget presented by Sir Basil Blackett in the Legislative Assembly the "New India" considers it a clever move on the part of the Government to have decided to leave the responsibility in the Assembly in deciding the issue of the salt tax versus reduction in the provincial contributions. The paper believes that the Assembly will be in no mood to permit the poor being exploited and says it is probable that they will first ask reduction of duty on salt. Sir Basil Backett's belief that economic objections to salt duty are not so great as to justify the giving up of recurring source of revenue when the provinces cry aloud for help is clever advocacy but it will not deceive anybody when the chief and only cause of trouble is Government's own unwillingness to rescue military burden. "Justice" says that the finance member can easily find to devote even the whole of the surplus to the reduction of provincial contribution while reducing salt tax at the same time to Rs. 1-4 a maund. Even as matters stand however we in our province have reason to be satisfied with the proposal of the finance member to bring about expansion and development of the nation building departments.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO CONSIDER RAILWAY FINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 3.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day when Mr. Hindley, the Chief Commissioner of railways was sworn.

Sir Charles Innes had on the agenda a resolution on the separation of railway finance from the general finances. (A full text of the resolution has already appeared). But before moving the resolution Sir Charles Innes said it had been represented to him by many of his non-official friends that there was a general feeling that before the House committed itself to proposals in resolution it should be allowed to refer these proposals to a committee of the House. The Government, he said, had nothing to conceal in these matters and they would welcome any such examination. But time was getting short and the committee must therefore meet rapidly. He had had no objection to the postponement of the resolution and he understood that Sir Malcolm Hailey would provide a day for discussion on Saturday next. He therefore formally moved the resolution.

Mr. Rangachariar then moved that the matter be referred to a committee consisting of Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao, Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. M.A. Jinnah, Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. K. C. Negoy, Mr. Darcy Lindsay, Mr. S. C. Gose, Dr. Gour, Dr. Hyder, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Gulam Bari Baba Ujagar Sing Bedi, Mr. K. Rama Iyengar, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. Hindley, Mr. B.C. Pal and Mr. Wilson. The House agreed to Mr. Rangachariar's motion and the discussion of the resolution was postponed till 8th March.

The assembly then adjourned.

SOCIALIST GROUP IN ASSEMBLY.

DELHI, Mar. 3.

A Socialist group has been formed by some Assembly members with Mushir Hussain Kidwai as President to press the claims of the workers and peasants.

The group consists of the following:—President, Mushir Husain Kidwai, Secretary, Mr. Chaman Lal; members, Mr. Goswami, Raishaib Harbilas Sarda, Mr. Kumarshankar, Ray, Lala Pearcylal, Mr. Shambhudyal Misra, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Naraindas, Mr. Ganganand Sinha, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Mr. Harkarannath Misra, Mr. Kishenlal Nehru, Mr. Yusuf Iman and Lala Hansraj. It is understood that Sardars Kartarsingh and Gulabsing and other members have also signified their desire to join the party. It is officially stated that the objects of the party are to press the claims of workers and peasants and fight for the protection of their rights.

OBSTRUCT GOVT. MEASURES.

HOSHANGABAD CITIZENS' MEETING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HOSHANGABAD, March 3.

A public meeting of the citizens of Hoshangabad held on 2nd March under the chairmanship of Dr. Pandit, President, Municipal Committee, passed the following resolution:—"That in view of the fact that the Indian Government and the State Secretary rejected the Assembly's demand for a Round Table Conference, this public meeting of Hoshangabad citizens calls upon Dr. Gour and Mr. Misra to carry on persistent obstruction against all Government measures, including the Budget if so decided by the Nationalist Party in the Assembly. This meeting further hopes that the Nationalist Party will so decide."

Official Personal.

Colonel E. A. Fagan, Indian Army, will succeed Major General Sir H. D. Watson as Military adviser in chief, Indian State forces, when the latter proceeds on leave at the end of March.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson presided at the Annual General Meeting of the League of Mercy on Monday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson attended the Horse Show at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday afternoon and Her Excellency presented the Cups to the winners.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson were the Guests of the Chief Justice and Lady Macleod at Dinner at the Willingdon Sports Club on Monday evening.

SHIVARATRI FESTIVAL.

NO HINDU-MOSLEM FRICTION IN NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 3.

The apprehensions about Hindu-Moslem friction to-day, being Shivarathri Hindu festival, were not materialised. Hindu processions were allowed by Mohomadans in front of the mosques without any row. Government took great precautionary measures by posting mounted police and reserve police at every mosque to avert fracas. Drs. Monji and Khare and Barrister Deshmukh were present to conduct the processions.

NAGPUR SWARAJISTS.

URGE REPRESENTATIVES TO REJECT BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 3.

At a public meeting held last evening under the auspices of the Swaraj Party Dr. B.S. Moonje, leader of the Swaraj party presiding, the following resolution was proposed and carried unanimously. "That this meeting of the citizens of Nagpur declare that the speech of Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State for India was disappointing, unsatisfactory and therefore unacceptable and calls upon the representatives in the Assembly and the local council to reject the budget.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

NEXT SESSIONS POSTPONED SINE DIE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

At the emergency meeting of the reception committee of the All India Trade Union Congress yesterday it was resolved to postpone the next session of the Congress to a date to be fixed later. This change of date was necessitated to clear the misapprehension that might have been created by the recent statement of Mr. C. R. DAS who expressed the opinion that the Congress could not meet before many questions regarding the constitution of the Congress had been satisfactorily solved.

Later. The General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress announces that the President Mr. C. R. Das has postponed the next session to a date to be announced by him later.

COASTAL TRAFFIC.

MR. NEOGY'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. Neogy has given notice for introduction of a bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels.

CALCUTA URGES OBSTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 3.

Under the auspices of the Calcutta Congress Committee three meetings were held in the north, centre and south Calcutta, when speakers denounced the speech of Lord Olivier and resolutions were adopted urging the elected members of Councils and Assembly to throw out the Provincial and Imperial budgets in view of the fact that the Secretary of State's reply to the national demands was altogether unsatisfactory.

PRESIDENT RYKOFF LEAVES MOSCOW

TO CONFER WITH BRITISH PREMIER.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Riga.—It is reported that President Rykoff has left Moscow for London in order to confer with Mr. MacDonald.—Reuter.

SIR STEPHEN FINNEY DEAD.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Death has occurred of Sir Stephen Finney.—Reuter.

Sir Stephen Finney Kt., C.I.E., born in September 1852, entered the Indian Public Works Department in 1874 and for four years served as assistant and district engineer. He next joined the administrative branch of the railway department and was manager of Eastern Bengal State Railway (1891-96), and North-Western Railway (1899-1907).

RAILWAY VAGARIES AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The B.B. & C.I. Railway have introduced electric lights at Bandra station and though it is now about two years since the installation was started, the gas lights are still in use as the electric lights are constandly faiffing. Many a time it so happened that the station staff do not light the gas lamps in the fond hope of electric lights being switched on with the result that trains pass through this important station in total darkness the consequences of which are obvious.

The officers of this railway are said to be inducing economy fever among the staff and appear to have discharged a great number of subordinate employees and withdrawn their extra allowance. What a blessing it would be if the officials paid proper attention in proper directions and cease committing uneconomical blunders such as double lighting arrangements at Bandra instead of depriving poor subordinates of their crust of bread.

Will the Agent look into this and take necessary steps to remedy the fault and stop multiplication of such sheer waste of money?—Yours, etc.

K. B. WALLACE.

Bombay, March 1st.

THE BONUS QUESTION

MATTER OF PROFITS AND GOODWILL.

MILL-OWNERS' STATEMENT.

In the course of their memorandum dated 29th February 1924, submitted to the Bonus Enquiry Committee, The Bombay Millowners' Association, state:—

In compiling the evidence to be tendered by them before the Bonus Dispute Enquiry Committee on the question of the operatives' claim to the bonus, whether on legal, equitable or customary grounds, the Committee of the Association have throughout their enquiries and references been confronted with the difficulty that in only one previous occasion does any claim appear to have been submitted either by or on behalf of the operatives.

The previous occasion on which anything in the nature of the present claim was submitted on behalf of the operatives arose during the course of the 1920 strike when the President of the Labour Settlement Committee laid before the Association certain demands which his Committe had formulated on behalf of the operatives.

The demands made with reference to the bonus was expressed in the following terms:—

"(4) That annually bonus be paid on the following scales:—Rs. 20 to every workman earning Rs. 20 and below it and those earning more than Rs. 20 should get one month's pay as bonus. That this bonus be paid within eight days of the resumption of work."

The Committee's reply to this attempt to establish a claim formed part of a notice posted at their request on all mill premises on the 24th January, 1920, and expressed their views on the point in the clearest and most definite manner:—

"(4) The Committee can make no definite announcement as regards annual bonuses. This question is one of profits and goodwill and no undertaking can be given."

It may also be noted in this connection that, His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Lloyd took a prominent part in the negotiations which preceded the publication of the notice in question and authorised the Committee to state that the terms of the notice had previously been examined by him and that he considered them fair and equitable.

BONUS FOR 1918-1919.

23-1-18.—Circular to members announcing increase of war bonus granted in July 1917, from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. with effect from 1st January, 1918.

22-12-18.—Strike of operatives at the Century Mills began.

8-1-19.—Strike spread to other mills and eventually became general.

13-1-19.—General meeting of all Mill-owners in Bombay empowered Committee of Association to settle the strike in a conciliatory spirit and upon equitable terms and agreed in the meantime not to take any individual action.

13-1-19.—Notice posted on all mills to above effect and intimation given that mills would be open for work on 15-1-19.

16-1-19.—Committee in letter to the Press announcing terms of resolution of 13-1-19, stated that wages had been increased by 35 to 40 per cent, since 1914 and quoted the lowest rates of wages paid, namely Rs. 17 to 18 per month to card-room and blow-room workers.

17-1-19.—Committee resolved to leave the settlement of dispute to Government provided that only the actual parties to the dispute should be heard. The terms of the resolution were conveyed to His Excellency at an informal interview.

20-1-19.—In consultation with His Excellency, the Committee decided to offer the following terms in a notice to be posted on the mill premises on the 22-1-19:—

(a) War bonus to be increased from 15 per cent to 35 percent, and termed a special allowance on account of high prices of foodstuffs.

(b) As it was recognised that the past year had been a hard one for all employees owing to epidemics and other causes the wages for the month of January to be augmented as fellows:—

(1) All operatives on the muster roll on the 31st December, 1918, with 12 months service or over to receive a bonus of Rs. 20.

(2) All operatives on the muster roll for 9 months or over but less than 12 months to receive a bonus of Rs. 15.

(3) All operatives on the muster roll for less than 9 months to receive a bonus of Rs. 10.

(c) No pay to be given to any operative for the days or part of a day that the mill had been stopped.

21-1-19.—His Excellency advised of above terms and circular issued to all members to foregoing effect.

28-1-19.—Committee resolved to leave the question of the actual date of payment of wages to the discretion of individual mills and all mills were advised accordingly.

4-2-19.—Notice over signature of Agents that the bonus sanctioned would be paid with the January wages on the usual payment day in February, but no strike pay would be paid.

BONUS FOR 1919-20.

24-11-19.—At a special meeting of the Committee convened to consider a letter from the Bombay United Spg. & Wvg. Company Ltd., regarding the payment of a bonus to the operatives, it was resolved to refer the question for consideration and report to a Special Sub-Committee.

1-12-19.—Committee sanctioned the payment of the following bonus to all mill operatives on the muster rolls on the 31st December 1919.

a. Fixed wage earners on following pro rata scale:—one month's wages for 9 to 12 months service.

75 per cent of one month's wages for 6 to 9 months service.

50 per cent. of one month's wages 3 to 6 months service.

25 per cent of one month's wages for 1 to 3 months service.

b. Piece workers on the basis of their average monthly earnings on specified scales and pro-rata. In circularsing members to the above effect, the Committee requested that the notice should be posted on the mill premises on the 4th December, 1919 and should contain an intimation to the effect that the bonus would be paid on or about the 7th February, 1920.

The following sub-committee, namely, Messrs N. B. Saklatvala, Mathradas Goculdas, A. Geddis and C. N. Wadia were appointed to deal with all points arising in connection with the payment of the bonus.

5-12-1919.—The sub-committee issued the following notice to all members in connection with the payment of the bonus:—

"In calculating the monthly wages the war bonus and any other bonus must be excluded from payment and only the nett salary paid as a bonus.

For piece workers the average wages earned, including war bonus was taken into consideration and the bonus in their case should therefore be given exactly in accordance with the scales laid down in the notice."

22-2-1919.—The Committee notified the following alterations in and additions to the notice issued on the 1st December 1919 in the case of fixed wage earners and half timers only:—

(1) Fixed Wage Earners.

A minimum payment of Rs. 16 in the case of all adults with services of 9 months or over with the exception of (a.) Blow roomen; (b). King side Boys; (c.) Folders in the folding department, in whose case a minimum of Rs. 20 was sanctioned.

(2) Half timers.

A minimum payment of Rs. 10 for service of 9 months and over.

2-1-1920.—Operatives of weaving department of Jacob Sassoon Mill ceased work and by the end of the day practically every mill had suspended work owing to intimidation. No definite demands were formulated by the strikers for over a week (v.s) when a mush-room society that had sprung up into existence only a fortnight before the strike began, formulated on behalf of the millhands a series of extravagant demands." (Vide Police Administration Report for 1920, pp. 21.22).

5-1-1920.—Special meeting of all Bombay Mill-owners was held in the Association's rooms and the following resolutions adopted:—

1. That no individual action shall be taken by millowners in connection with the present strike movement and that all present at this meeting undertake to carry out the directions resolved upon and sent to them by the Committee of the Association.

2. That every millowner present shall make it clear to his employees that no strike pay shall in any circumstances be given for the days the operatives are on strike and a notice to that effect posted on all mill premises.

3. That owing to the strike among certain operatives the Committee of the Association shall consider the question of cancellation of the bonus recently sanctioned and all millowners shall abide by their decision in the matter.

16-1-20.—A copy of the following resolution, among others adopted at a conference of millhands held on the 14th Dec. 1919 was forwarded to the Association by the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha under whose auspices the conference has been held.

"(2) That the present system of 12 hours work be reduced to 9 as the strain of continuous 12 hours work tells upon the health of mill workers; that one hour's recess be given instead of one half hour.

(5) That payment of wages be made on one fixed date, the 15th of every month, and the authorities be requested to close liquor shops in the afternoon of that day.

(21) That millhands in the city of Bombay are grateful to their employers for the bonus promised to them this year and pray that workers in the blow room, ring throstle, side pieceers, doffer boys and half timers will be equally dealt with in a liberal spirit so that each adult may receive a minimum of Rs. 20 and half timers, Rs. 10 each.

14.—1—20.—Letter received from Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, President, Bombay Labour Settlement Committee, submitting a representation setting forth certain demands on behalf of the operatives as a result of a series of meetings held by his Committee in various centres during the previous few days and requesting that a meeting between the Committee of the Association and 18 named representatives elected by his Committee and by the representatives of the mill-hands might be arranged for the purpose of discussing the demands in question.

15-1-20.—Committee replied to the effect that while they were grateful for his courtesy in stating a case on behalf of the mill operatives they had unanimously decided that the demands of the mill workers could not be considered until they had returned to work and for that reason the Committee did not consider that any useful purpose would be served by meeting the Labour Settlement Committee at that stage. They added, however, that they were prepared to consider the demands of the work people immediately after the resumption of work. Copies of the correspondence were forwarded to the Press for publication.

17-1-20.—In a further letter received from the President of the Labour Settlement Committee, the Committee of the Association were urged to reconsider their decision in view of the fact that the operatives, to whom their decision had been conveyed were not prepared to go back to work until and unless a settlement was arrived at in regard to their demands. The President added that his Committee presumed that the main grounds on which the decision was based, were the facts that the operatives for the second time within a year, had gone on strike without a proper representation of their grievances, that concessions made to them on the occasion of the last strike as a condition precedent to resumption of work would seem to have encouraged them to strike again without notice, and that if similar concessions were again granted they would only serve as an inducement to such action on future occasions. On the other hand it was stated that the operatives had been led to believe that the general issue arising from the last strike in regard to the conditions of mill labour would not be allowed to rest and drift and that steps would be taken to improve the conditions in order to win their confidence and generally to assure them that machinery would be devised for discerning their grievances and affording them reasonable redress without driving them to the necessity of going on strike. It was further alleged that the omission to provide such machinery had given rise to the present one and therefore urged that whatever error of judgment the operatives might have committed in ignorance their main demands should be reasonably met as on the last occasion.

5-1-1920.—The Committee of the Association in reply reiterated their previous statements namely, that they were ready and willing to make such alterations or concessions as the economic position might demand provided the operatives first returned to work and that it was at the same time understood that in no circumstances would strike pay be given for the period of the strike. The foregoing provisions were, the Committee submitted the essential conditions precedent to a settlement of the dispute. As regards certain of the statements contained in the letter under reply the Committee observed that they were generally misleading and in many cases quite inaccurate but without incurring the risk of increasing the present tension, it was impossible to refute them within the compass of an ordinary letter.

20-1-20.—After an interview with His Excellency, the Governor, the Committee decided to reply seriatim to the demands formulated by the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee on behalf of the mill operatives and a copy of the proposed replies, together with the text of the demands in question were forwarded to His Excellency.

22-1-20.—After a further interview with His Excellency, the following draft notice was submitted for His Excellency's approval—

"After an interview with His Excellency and on his strong recommendation, the Committee have decided that the operatives' December wages shall be paid four days after the men return to work and, further, that the bonus that is to be paid on the 7th February will be paid on that date provided the men return to work immediately.

We beg to announce that this Committee have had the advantage of a full discussion with His Excellency regarding the demands formulated by the operatives through the Labour Settlement Committee and His Excellency has authorised the Comitee to announce that the terms which they are willing to grant regarding increase of percentage of wages, working hours, etc., have been examined by him and he considers them fair and equitable. Those terms will be posted upon the mill premises 24 hours after the operatives return to work."

23-1-1920.—At a subsequent interview with His Excellency the Committee submitted the following resolution which had been passed at their meeting on the same day:—

"In the event of His Excellency not being in favour of the proposal submitted to him yesterday by the General Committee and should be express a strong desire that the notices announcing the full concessions to the operatives should be posted on all mill premises, the General Committee undertake to have the said notices posted on all mill premises as soon as possible."

His Excellency having intimated his desire that the notices should be posted immediately the following notice was posted on the premises of all mills in Bombay on the 24th January, 1920:—

24-1-24.—1. The Committee have already done their best from time to time to induce Government to take steps to lower prices of foodstuffs, cloth and other necessaries of life.

2. The Committee, bearing in mind the fact that pieceworkers will lose by a reduction in the hours of work while fixed workers will not make the following announcements:—(a) That fixed pay workers and winders and reelers receive an extra allowance of 55 per cent instead of 35 per cent, as hitherto; (b) That piece workers receive an extra allowance of 75 per cent. instead of 35 per cent as hitherto.

3. The Committee have decided to reduce the working hours to 10 hours a day from 1st February next. The Committee will request the Government to amend the Factory Act accordingly.

4. The Committee can make no definite announcements as regards annual bonuses. This question is one of profits and goodwill and no undertaking can be given.

5. The Committee consider the number of holidays allowed at present sufficient and cannot see their way to add to the list.

6. As regards dismissal, notice is always given except in cases of negligence or wilful disobedience.

7. The Committee will arrange that wages shall be paid not later than the 15th of each month.

8. The Committee will arrange for the certificate of service asked for to be given to the operatives.

9. That men meeting with accidents shall be paid full wages for the time they were absent, and in case of total disablement they shall be employed on lighter work or compensated. In case of death suitable compensation should be paid to relatives.

10. Regarding Grain shops in mill compounds: much is already being done on the lines suggested and the Committee will recommend the mills to do all that is possible.

11. Under no circumstances can strike pay be granted.

12. The Committee will, as far as possible, arrange for medical aid to be provided in each mill during certain specified hours.

13. The Committee will consider later the desirability of granting some privilege leave for 11 months continuous attendance at work.

14. A start has been made in the direction of providing cheap and sanitary housing accommodation by individual members and Government have a large scheme in hand for which land is being acquired.

15. Full wages for days of sickness cannot be granted, as it is impossible to ascertain the number of days an operative is absent from work owing to sickness.

N.B.—The General Committee announce that the wages due to operatives for December will be paid 4 days after resumption of work.

The bonus will be paid on the 7th February next as already promised.

2-2-1920. In cancellation of the notice dated the 22nd December 1919 notifying certain alterations in the payment of the bonus Mill agents were advised that the following amendments to the original notice dated 4th December 1919 had been sanctioned:—

(a) All adults on fixed wages to receive a minimum bonus of Rs. 20 for service of 9 months or over, and for services of under 9 months in accordance with the pro rata scale.

(b) Half timers to receive a minimum bonus of Rs. 10 for service of 9 months or over pro rata.

BONUS—1920-1921.

20-10-20.—At a special meeting of the Committee convened to consider the unsettled outlook in regard to the labour situation the Committee decided—

(1) to recommend the adoption of the following increases in the pay of the mill operatives with effect from 1st November 1920:—(a) Fixed pay workers to receive an extra allowance of 70 per cent instead of 35 per cent, as hitherto. (b) Piece workers to receive an extra allowance of 80 per cent instead of 75 per cent as hitherto.

(2) to recommend the payment of a bonus of one month's pay on the same scale as in the previous year, payment to be made on the 15th January 1921.

Further consideration was also devoted to the question of closing the mills on Sundays which had formed the subject of one of the operatives' demand on the occasion of the last strike and the Committee ultimately decided that they could not see their way to recommend to members any extension of the number of holidays at present allowed.

In fulfilment of the promise made in their announcement of the 23rd January 1920, the Committee again considered the desirability of granting some privilege leave for eleven months' continuous attendance at work and it was decided that the Committee could not recommend the adoption of any such procedure.

30-10-20.—The following notice was posted on all mill premises over the agents' signatures:—

Finding from experience that the present wages of the fixed pay workers compare unfavourably with those of piece-workers and further as the former have no scope of earning more, the Agents, at the recommendation of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, have decided to increase the pay of all operatives on the muster roll of this mill as under:—

(a) Fixed pay workers and winders and reelers will receive an extra allowance of 70 per cent, instead of 55 per cent as at present.

(b) Piece workers will receive an extra allowance of 80 per cent. instead of 75 per cent as at present.

N.B.—The November wages will include the above increases and will be paid, as usual, on or about the 15th December 1920.

The Agents have also decided at the recommendation of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association to pay one month's pay as bonus on the same basis as last year to all those operatives on the muster roll of the mill on the 30th November 1920. Payment of the bonus will be made on or about the 15th January 1921.

10-12-20.—In a notice dated 10th December 1920, the Committee announced with reference to the notice of the 30th October 1920, that they had decided to sanction the payment of the following bonus to all operatives on the muster rolls on the 30th November 1920:—

(1) All men, women and children on fixed wages on the same scale as in the previous year, except that—(c) all allowances, percentages, awarded to date were to be included in the monthly wages and the wages earned in November were suggested as a guide, (f) the minimum amount in the case of adults to be not less than Rs. 20 pro rata and in the case of half timers not less than Rs. 14 pro rata.

(2) Piece workers on the same basis as in the previous year but on an enhanced scale with a maximum of Rs. 100 in the case of Weaving Head Jobbers and other whose earnings amounted to Rs. 85 or over, instead of Rs. 70.

27-1-21.—In view of the prevalence of industrial unrest throughout the intervening period and the tendency on the part of the operatives of other mills to continue to demand large increases in wages Special General Meeting of the Members of the Association was held to consider the situation and it was unanimously decided that a reply to the following effect should be sent by those mills who had received such notices from their operatives:—

As the mill hands at some mills have asked for large increases it is necessary to inform them:—

1. That since the war they have received an increase of 100 per cent in pay.

2. Their hours of work have been reduced from 12 to 10 without any sacrifice in pay.

3. They receive an annual bonus of one month's pay when the mills do well.

4. Steps are being taken to build dwellings for them. Some of the dwellings are already completed.

5. That cheap grain, cloth and other necessaries of life have been or are offered to them below market rate, and have not been generally taken advantage of.

6. That prices of foodstuffs have gone down much and are still going down.

Further it is necessary to remind the operatives that the godowns at the docks are full of English piecegoods. The trade throughout the world is bad and in Bombay trade is declining. The operatives are also reminded that for the last two or three months the Lancashire mills have only worked half time and the workmen have only received half wages. If the mill operatives in Bombay strike, the mill-owners may have to close down the mills for two or three months. This intimation is meant in good part and asks the mill-hands to consider well before they act. For these reasons their requests for increase of wages cannot be complied with. The operatives of the Kohinoor mills returned to work early in February and the situation eventually became normal.

BONUS, 1921-1922.

24-10-1921.—The Committee considered and approved a suggestion from the Chairman that the payment of a bonus to the operatives on the same scale as the previous year and a Sub-Committee were appointed to consider the nature of the objections raised in connection with the scale previously adopted and to report upon any modifications thereof which they might consider desirable in the light of their enquiries.

10-11-1921.—The Sub-Committee's report in the shape of a draft notice was considered at a special meeting held on the 10th November 1921 and adopted, a proposal made at the same time to consolidate the basic rates of pay and percentage increases being negatived.

It was further resolved that the notice should be printed both in English and Marathi and copies distributed to members in time if possible, to permit of it being posted on the mill premises on the 22nd November 1921.

The notice which sanctioned the payment of the bonus on the same scale as the previous year in the case of all operatives on the muster rolls on the 30th November 1921 was identical, in case of fixed wage workers, with that issued on the 10th December 1920, except that the maximum amount payable in the case of any one operative was fixed at Rs. 175 and the minimum service fixed at three months.

The provisions of the notice in regard to piece-workers were as follows:—

2. "All piece-workers shall receive a bonus upon the above pro-rata scale according to the nature of their occupations (as detailed below) provided that the bonus shall only be paid to employees with three full months' service and over." The maximum amount payable in the case of pieceworkers was similarly fixed at Rs. 175.

The Bonus was to be paid on or about the 14th January 1922."

BONUS—1922-1923.

20-10-22.—At the ordinary fortnightly meeting of the Committee it was resolved that the question of the payment of the annual bonus to mill-hands for the year 1922 should be considered at a special meeting of the Committee on 8th November 1922.

8-11-22.—At a special meeting of the Committee convened to consider the question of the payment of a bonus to mill operatives the Chairman in opening the proceedings stated the first point for consideration was the question whether having regard to the attendant circumstances and the conditions prevailing in the industry, the Committee were prepared to recommend the payment of any bonus to the operatives in respect of the past year's works. The Chairman stated that the estimated net profits were 35 per cent. less than in the case of the previous year's working and about 65 per cent. less than the 1920 figures. The cost of living index exclusive of house rents, moreover showed a drop of about 30 points compared with that prevailing in October 1920 when it reached its maximum.

During the course of the discussion which followed, a member stated that the Agents of the Mills which he represented were opposed to the idea of the payment of the bonus that year as they considered that the conditions and prospects of the industry did not warrant it. It was however agreed, one member dissenting, that the payment of a bonus to the operatives in respect of the year 1922 should be sanctioned. It was also decided that in future years the question should be considered at an earlier period in the year e.g. June or as soon as the prospects of the year could be gauged with reasonable accuracy and that the operatives should be notified at that stage, in the event of its being decided to discontinue the payment of the bonus or to effect any reduction in the rates.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the form which the bonus should take and various modifications of the existing basis were proposed several members being of the opinion that the full bonus should only be paid in the case of 11 months continuous service and over and not 9 months as in the previous year. Two other members submitted that and endorsed respectively a proposal to the effect that for three months service 3/12 of the monthly wage should be paid on pro rata the full month's wage or 12/12ths only being allowed in the case of 12 months' continuous service.

After discussion however it was decided by a majority that the bonus should be on the same scale as the previous year subject to such minor modifications in matters of details as might thereafter be determined upon the recommendation of a special Sub-Committee composed of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Messrs. F. Stones, O.B.E., and C.N. Wadia, C.I.E., to whom it was decided to remit the question for consideration in the light of the experience gained on the occasion of the payment of the previous bonus. It was also decided that the bonus should be paid by all mills on the same day in January about 15 days after the ordinary pay day which should also be fixed for a definite date, and the Sub-Committee should be asked to recommend the two dates which in their opinion were most suitable for adoption in that connection.

13-11-1922. After a meeting of the Bonus Sub-Committee on 13th November 1922 a notice was posted on all mills, on 22-11-22 sanctioning the payment of a bonus to all operatives on the muster rolls of mills on 15th December 1922 on the following scale:—

Fixed wage workers, All men, women and children on the following pro rata scale:—

(a) One full month's wages for services on nine months and over.

(b) 75 per cent of one full month's wages for service of six months but under nine months.

(c) 50 per cent of one full month's wages for service of taree months but under 6 months.

The bonus to be based on all wages together with the percentages of increases sanctioned from time to time and the November wages to be taken as the basis of payment.

Piece Workers. All piece-workers to receive a bonus on a pro rata scale in accordance with the nature of their occupations, the bonus to be paid by all mills on 27th January 1923.

BONUS FOR 1923-24.

28-12-1923. At the conclusion of a meeting of the Committee the serious situation developing in the Bombay Mill industry at that time owing to the absence of demand for yarn and cloth was discussed and it was decided to ask for a return from all members whose mills were located in the City showing the total number of bales of yarn and cloth in stock on 31st December 1922 and also the number of such bales in respect of which contracts had been made but delivery of which had not been taken, and that these figures should be considered at a special meeting of the Committee.

5-1-23. At this special meeting a discussion on the question of short time in view of the heavy stocks and the general position in all its aspects followed, as the outcome of which it was decided to take no action at that time but to bring up the matter for reconsideration in a few weeks' time; and the chairman was authorised to call a general meeting of the members of the association and other millowners in Bombay about the end of January for the purpose of discussing the general situation if the position of the piecegoods and yarn markets had not improved by that time.

Considerable discussion then took place on the question of the payment of the bonus in future years, the general opinion of the meeting on this matter being that this question should be deferred for a few months and it was unanimously decided that the matter should again be brought before the Committee in a few months time.

27-3-23. At a meeting of the Committee of the Association consideration a letter received from one of its members was read in which it was stated that owing to the severe times through which the mill industry was passing it was thought that the Millowners' Association should take the necessary measures for reducing the dearness allowances which were given in the days of large profits and it was decided to refer the question to a special meeting of the Committee.

At about this time the Ahmedabad Millowners had notified their operatives that wages would be reduced by 20 per cent., and on the 31st March 1923 a copy of a resolution (quoted below) passed at a meeting of workmen held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha was forwarded to the Association:—

RESOLUTION.

"This meeting views with alarm the proposed reduction in the wages of mill workers in Ahmedabad and prays that the Bombay Millowners will not adopt a similar proposal as it would cause a great deal of dissatisfaction among the mill workers of Bombay."

6-4-23.—At a special meeting of the Committee convened to deal with the question of reducing production cost in the cotton mill industry the proposal to reduce wages was fully discussed and it was decided by a majority that no reduction of wages should be advocated at that juncture.

The serious position with which the industry was confronted was also discussed, and there were considerable differences of opinion as to the advisability of running the mills on short time but it was eventually decided that the advisability of short time working should be brought forward again in the near future if the position became more acute.

In order that the position could be reviewed with greater accuracy it was decided to call for a return of stocks of yarn and cloth held by all mills, members of the Association.

30-4-23.—After circulation of the figures of cloth and yarn stocks held by mills at the end of March, a member wrote to the Association suggesting that the time was opportune to decide immediately upon short time or a reduction in wages, and suggested that a stoppage of work from Friday to Sunday inclusive would be a correct step at the moment, and that the question of a reduction in wages might be considered after short time had had a fair trial. The Committee decided that the position as regards stocks was not sufficiently serious to warrant organised shor time working, but agreed that the position should be reviewed again after a return of the stocks held on 31st May had been submitted. The decision of the Committee was communicated to the public in a press note which was issued as a result of a resolution passed at this meeting and which is quoted below:—

3-5-23.—"At a meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Monday the 30th ultimo the question of organised short time was discussed.

The Committee were generally of the opinion that the quantity of stocks held did not at the present juncture warrant combined action on the question of short time. The position will be reviewed again in June."—"Bombay Chronicle."

4-5-23.—"The "Bombay Chronicle" estimated the total value of the stocks of cloth and yarn held by Bombay mills on the 31st March 1923 as Rs. 5,61,60,000 —and Rs. 1,06,40,000 respectively basing their figures on the stock figures which had been considered by the Committee of the Association at their meeting on 30th April 1923."

11-6-23.—The Committee dealt with the figures of stocks held by Bombay mills on 31st May 1923 and resolved that no concerted action should be taken in the direction of short time working at that time.

A letter from a member advocating curtailment of production up to 20 per cent, without delay was considered and the decision of the Committee was communicated to him.

The advisability of posting notices with reference to the payment of a bonus to millhands for the year 1923 was also discussed and it was decided to bring this question forward for consideration early in July.

9-7-23.—The Committee discussed the advisability of posting notices in Mills with reference to the payment of bonus to millhands for 1923 and it was decided that the underquoted notice be posted by all mills of the Association on 23rd July 1923:—

"Owing to bad trade the Mill-owners regret that they will be unable to pay a bonus for 1923."

23-7-23.—The notice notifying the non-payment of a bonus was posted by all mills.

23-7-23.—A letter from a member was considered which stated that they did not agree as to the advisability of posting the notice intimating the non-payment of a bonus as every mill-hand knew that the industry was passing through very bad times and suggested that the Committee ought to consider a reduction of wages equivalent to this 30 per cent. added to wages as the last quota, or alternatively a system of short time working. In reply to this letter the member was informed that the posting of a notice had been unanimously agreed to by the Committee after the fullest consideration and that the other suggestions had for some time past been receiving the Committee's most serious attention but that the general concensus of opinion was that the stocks position showed signs of improvement and that after the stocks figures for the 31st July had been received all members of the Association should be asked to give their views on the whole question of stocks, short time, etc.

7-1-24.—The Committee considered a letter received from a member of the Association in the latter half of December in which the opinion was expressed that the time had arrived when the industry ought to contemplate short time or a reduction of the dearness of living allowance from 80 per cent. to 60 per cent. on in the case of piecework wages and from 70 per cent. to 50 per cent. on in the case of fixed wages.

In reply the member was informed that the Committee had resolved that the wages of all mill-hands should not be reduced at present and that the question of short time working would be considered in March.

The statement concludes with a brief account of an interview the Chairman of the Association had with a small Committee of the Kamgar Hitvardhak Sabha which had been appointed to discuss the question of the annual bonus on the 12th January, 1924.

MR. BAPTISTA'S STATEMENT.

With reference to the first term of reference regarding the equitable nature of the terms we wish to emphasise one important point in connection with the claim to bonus.

1. The great grievance of the Mill operatives of Bombay in common with their confreres in other trades is that the rise of wages does not keep pace with the cost of living. According to the index figures of the Government of India, prices stood at 117 in 1904. "An era of high prices commenced in 1906"—the predominant characteristic of which was the existence of famine prices without famine."—(Report into the rise of prices by Datta Vol. I. p. 32). Prices rose from 117 in 1904 to 222 in 1914, but according to so well informed a mill-owner of the standing of Mr. J. A. Wadia "Labour got very little compensation for the higher cost of living between 1904 and 1914," (Vide letter, "Times of India" 3rd September 1923). In fact they got nothing. The prices kept mounting up till in December 1918 the average percentage increase over July 1914 was 83 according to the "Labour Gazette." This means that the Index figure rose from 117 in 1906 to 403 in Dec. 1918. Against this enormous increase, the Millowners Association Report for 1917 under the heading of "Wages of Mill hands" states that a "War Bonus" of 10 per cent was given in July 1917, and was increased to 15 per cent. in January 1918. The inadequacy of this increment drove the men to strike at the end of 1918. The Millowners insisted upon unconditional surrender before they could consider the merits of men's demands. The menace to public peace and public health constrained His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Lloyd to intervene and end the strike. The official record of the terms of settlement if any, is not forthcoming, but the Association's letter (A1) dated 21st January 1919 addressed to "All mills in Bombay" informed them "that it has been decided to post notice on all mills to-morrow morning, announcing that the following advance in pay will be given to all operatives:—

(1) An advance of a further 20 per cent. will be given to all operatives over the present War Bonus as a special allowance in consequence of the prevailing high prices of food stuffs.

(2) The millowners recognise that the past year has been a hard one for all employees owing to epidemics and other causes and they therefore now agreed to augment the *wages* for the month of January which will be paid in February as follows:—

(a) Men, women and children who were on the muster roll of the mill for 12 months or over on the 31st of December 1918 will receive a bonus of Rs. 20.

(b) Men, women and children who were on the muster roll of the mill for 9 months and less than 12 months will receive a bonus of Rs. 15;

(c) Men, women and children who were on the muster roll of the mill for less than 9 months will receive a bonus of Rs. 10."

2. In pursuance of this decision a notice dated 21st January 1919 was circulated to be posted up "for the grievance of the work people" as suggested in the letter (A2) the notice (A3) ran as follows:—

(1) An advance of a further 20 per cent. will be allowed over the present War Bonus as a special allowance in consequence of the prevailing high price of food stuffs. This advance will remain in force so long as the present high prices of food stuffs obtain.

(2) The para reproduced verbatim para of the aforesaid letter of 21st January 1919.

3. Throughout 1919 prices continued high. The average for the year was 75 over the basic July 1914, and the highest was 86 for July 1919 with the result that receiving no further relief struck work for the second time in November 1919. A Strike Settlement Committee with the late Sir Narayen Chandavarkar was organised to help the mill Millowners' Association peremptorily declined to discuss the merits of the dispute of the men even with Sir Narayen and insisted upon the immediate resumption of work as a condition precedent to discussion. Once more His Excellency was compelled to intervene and settle the strike. The terms of settlement was communicated to Sir Narayen, but no official copy available.

4. The notices [illegible] Association and the subsequent augmentation in pay were summed up in a note at the foot of the page 217 of the issue of the "Prices and Wages in India" published by the order of the Governor-General-in-Council. It is to the effect that a temporary war allowance of 15 per cent. was granted in 1918, to which was added a further increase 20 per cent. in 1919; and this was further augmented in 1920 by 20 per cent. for persons on fixed wages, and 40 per cent. for piece-workers making a total since 1918 of 55 per cent. In the case of fixed wage-earners, and 75 per cent in that of piece-workers. In 1921 there was a further increase of 15 per cent for piece-workers making the grand total of 70 per cent. for fixed wage earners, and 80 per cent. for piece-workers. This was the total rise of wages since 1904 against the rise in the cost of living from 117 in 1904 to 384 in the year 1921. There was no further increase after 1921. The notice cancelling the Bonus Allowance dated 23rd July 1923.

5. In all the notices issued by the Association there was no mention of profits and goodwill except in the Notice (A9) of 23rd January 1920. Para 4 of this notice says:—"The Committee can make no definite announcements as regards annual bonuses. This question is one of profits and goodwill and no undertaking can be given." We do not know what was the occasion for this notice. The bonus for 1919 was already sanctioned by the notice of the 1st of December 1919 and repeated on 22nd December 1919 and was paid on the 7th of February 1920. The subsequent notices for 1920, 1921 and 1922 do not contain the qualification of "profits and goodwill."

After reviewing the progress of the mill industry in Bombay the statement says:—

7. The highest pre-war profits were Rs. 347 lakhs in 1905. The profits from 1904 to 1914 were not commensurate with the rise of prices from 117 in 1904 to 222 in 1914. The average profits for the period 1905 to 1916 inclusive were Rs. 186.5 lakhs. In the year 1917 the profits were 674 lakhs, but the war bonus to the mill workers was only 10 per cent. The profits for 1918 were Rs. 497 lakhs, but war bonus was only 15 per cent. The profits for 1919 were Rs. 1203 lakhs, but war bonus was 35 per cent. The profits for 1920 were Rs. 1658 lakhs, but war bonus was 55 per cent. for fixed wage-earners, and 75 per cent. for piece-workers. The profits for 1921 were Rs. 1559 lakhs, but war bonus was 70 per cent. for fixed wage-earners and 80 per cent. for piece-workers. This was supplemented by the annual bonus of a month's wages since 1919.

8. It will be observed that the war bonus which is confessedly an increase in wages was incommensurate with the rise in the cost of living as shown in paras 3 and 4 and the lion's share of the profits for 1917 onwards was appropriated by the millowners, although Sir Dinshaw Vachha in his speech as Chairman in 1917 exhorted them to institutetimes to standardise the wages of operatives which shall more or less conform to the *actual cost of living*, and to what the workers are justly entitled to for their labour——. The attitude of apathy and indifference towards labour must be exchanged for one of broader sympathy, friendliness, and co-adjutorship if the industry's true prosperity and uninterrupted progress are to be consulted." It is doubtlessly true that the cost of living index has fallen to 54 from the maxium of 83 in 1920, but it is now the same as the average for 1918 according to the "Labour Gazette." It must not be forgotten the Labour Gazette takes 1914 as the basic year when the index figure was 222. But this means a rise from 117 in 1904 to 342 in 1923 against 75 and 80 per cent. in wages.

9. Though the profits were Goliathan the progress in the mill industry was comparatively poor in the growth of loom and spindles and consumption of bales of cotton. On the other hand capital grew from about 4½ crores in 1917 (Vide Report for 1917) to 16 crores in 1923. We are unable to say what watering the capital has undergone, but the Association ought to be able to give a tabular statement of the growth attributable to dividends and profits. In the case of the Bombay dyeing mills the number of shares was doubled by the process of applying the profits for multiplying the shares.

10. On the basis of profits earned we submit that the mill have a strong case. It is impossible for us to say what the actual profits for 1923 are, but it appears to us that the profits approximate Rupees [illegible] more or less inclusive of the published facts and figures in the Gazette and we believe that the labour office could be in a position to place before the Bonus Dispute Committee reliable data. We submit that it is not just to confine the case to the profits of 1923 exclusively for determining whether the grant of bonus is justified [illegible] growth of the industry from 1917 to 1923 should be taken into consideration, the average profits for the period to-date is Rs. 186.5 lakhs, whereas the [illegible] for

(Continued on next page)

CALCUTTA NOTES.

NATION' FOOLING DEPARTMENTS.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES IN KHADDAR.

ALLIANCE BANK AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

"Too proud to be subservient and too pinched to be independent, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, M.A., has been a baffling element in Bengal politics. His zig-zag conduct in the autumn of his public life ought to be understood in the light of personal experiences. He has written a letter to the Calcutta press justifying his epicene detachment in the Assembly, his affectation of ideal independence. It would seem that Mr. Pal, the most vociferous exponent of indiscriminate obstruction in 1920 when edited the disappointing "Democrat" of Allahabad, is now in the throes of logical thinking as he contemplates the future of the Swarajists. That he owed an apology to his electors, and also to Mr. N. C. Chunder whose voluntary retirement made his return possible, there is to-day no manner of doubt. But the supremely rational exposition he publishes in proof of his independence, has been taken up as fit themes by the "Statesman" and the "Englishman" for the employ of Mr. Pal. They say that if Indian thought out things with the robustness of Mr. B. C. Pal, they would all be satisfactory adherents of the Reforms, whereas it is their business to-day, to repudiate them as an evil thing. Mr. Pal, in his bulletin to his electors, puts the question as to what will happen to India if Swarajists refuse budget grants, and still abstain from non-payment of taxes. Of course to a logical mind, thriving on Hare Street tribute, it is useless to obstruct grants in the legislature without civil disobedience, and therefore Mr. Pal excuses his non-adherence to the Nationalist combination. His foible for Aristotelian thinking has brought him to a series of gyrations, but he would do well not to explain the inwardness of his actions; for in any straight vote, not involving his pride or the dignity of theosophists and Anglo-Indians, he will be found faithful to his old Nationalism. The explanation is necessary because anti-Indian critics have taken the aberrations of Mr. Pal as the portent of the Swaraj Party's failure. The casuistries of Mr. Pal has, if anything, strengthened the resolve of electors to vote only for representatives of unequivocal opinion and do less with self-willed politicians who are infatuated with the sense of their own infallibility and claim their conscience as the test of their vagaries.

JAITO ECHO.

The tragedy enacted in the Punjab—India's martyr province has startled the Sikh community settled in Bengal, and we have had touching demonstrations to mark the mourning of the Sikh settlers. Last Sunday, the Bengal Sikh League organised a solemn procession which culminated in remarkable scenes of sympathy and fraternisation by the representatives of the sister communities in Bengal. A long procession consisting of Sikhs, men, women, and children, started from the local office of the Gurudwara Committee at Ballygunge and marched through the principal thoroughfares of the city with the resonant cry "Cat Sri Akal". Attired in black robes and with bare feet, the Sikhs marched to Halliday Park where they held a solemn service in honour of the dead and the wounded. Sirdar Mahatab Singh recited a poem invoking the sons of the Punjab to rise from their slumber and go to the aid of the Holy Shrines of the Gurus, of truth and independent worship. After the purely religious part of the function, a public meeting was held attended by the Nationalist leaders of Bengal, irrespective of party labels. Among the speakers were Babu Shyam Sundar Chakravarty and Deshbandhu Das, who found themselves on common ground in the face of calamitous portents. Rousing speeches were made congratulating the Sikhs on their courage and manhood, on the utter devotion with which they consecrated their strength for the maintenance of what to them is inviolable doctrine and sacred tradition. The story that the Sikh Jatha marched on Jaito for the purpose of a physical conflict, is utterly discredited by the Sikhs. The placards they carried said that defenceless Sikhs had been strengthened and that Dyerism had become rampant again. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Das and carried unanimously: "This meeting of the Hindus Musalmans and Sikh of Calcutta expresses its indignation at the firing on the Akalis of the Shahid Jatha who were proceeding to Gurdwara Gangsar for purely religious purposes, and it wholeheartedly congratulates and deeply sympathises with the brave non-violent Akalis of the Punjab who are patiently suffering death for their religion." The function ended again with *requiem* rites in honour of the dead. The Sikhs of Bengal are plying a peaceful existence as artisans, mechanics and traders, but that so strong an asset to the established order should have been stirred to its depths by the echo of slaughter, is a serious symptom of despair, which even a Government bankrupt of statesmanship cannot afford to ignore.

NATION-FOOLING DEPARTMENTS.

The general discussion on the Bengal Budget is in progress, and it has become veritable tempest of torrid eloquence. The Government plumed themselves on the production of a Budget which concealed the elements of deficit, but the members saw through the device and retaliated with heavy invective against the bureaucracy and its card-house of Reforms. After the Reforms, the Bengal Government raised an extra Rs. 2½ crores in the form of fresh taxation, but we have still the spectacle 1000 Bengalis dying every day through malaria and of ten out every eleven Bengalis wallowing in illiteracy. Lord Lytton at heart a humanitarian, said the other day that the supreme need of the land was fresh water and more wells, and as a great contribution to its solution the Government have allotted a pittance of Rs. 50,000. The outlay on the Police has risen to nearly Rs. 2 crores while the bill for education has been cut down to Rs. 122 lakhs. It a miserable story of starvation to the nation-building departments—really in the scheme of Reforms India's nation-fooling Departments. It is remarkable that under the impetus of Nationalist courage, the Moderates have been plucky enough to increase their demands and express their disaffection. One of the best speeches made on the futility of the Reforms was from Mr P. C. Mitter who spoke with contempt for the policy of a Government that let its teachers be paid the magnificent sum Rs. 22 a month—a wage spurned by the dock coolies of Calcutta. For a few thousands of European and Anglo-Indian children, whose Education is a Reserved Solemnity, the Government lavished the sum of Rs. 14 lakhs. For the permanent children of the soil there is the encouragement of parsimonious patronage. Contrasts are not only odious, but horrid, when we come to the allotments of pampered careerists, special departments and top-heavy functionaries. They would reform the University by legislation and blockade its existence by nagging refusals of help What surprise is it that the young Bengalis newly sent to the Councils have found patience and restraint of words impossible? Mr. P. C. Mitter said that a few days, if Government did not do better, even co-operators might find their faith utterly shattered. Even their own familiar friend Nawab Ali Chaudhari, turned against Government and warned them the failure of ministers who are asked to make straw without bricks. When after the Reforms, fresh taxation was assumed the Government had given, impliedly course, an undertaking that they would spend the bulk of it on the nation-fooling departments. Experience has disillusioned even the Moderates who are stunned by the allocation of Rs. 50,000 for wells in Bengal and nearly three times as much for expenditure on the British Empire Exhibition The attitude of Nationalists is that the entire budget should be thrown out, and whether the Government subsisted by certification or not, it would rapidly lose credit through the heavy bombardments the Nationalists. Such open, unreserved speaking, withal done on manuscript, has brought about a new atmosphere in the Council. The nominal defeat of the Swarajists on the closure of the No-Confidence debate has made them alert in the mobilisation of forces, and it was fortunate for them that they got a smart warning against laxity so early in their manoeuvres.

MINISTERSHIP.

There is a ministership going a-begging in Bengal. Mr. B. Chakravarty was again approached, it is said, but he declined the lure. He is a gay old aristocrat, too independent and too rich to go into hysterics over the lure of Rs. 64,000 a year The third member of the Ministry must be one who would pleasantly fall in with the plight of the pair already in harness. A very practical M.L.C. when chaffed with the prospect of the Governor sending for him, remarked, facetiously, that he would consider the offer if he was given three years' salary in advance! He didn't want to leave his profession for a fool's adventure and find himself booted out. And there is no honour even from subordinates when a Minister holds precarious tenure and does not know when he will be bundled out. The popular minister has a shy cloistered existence to-day and he has not the heart to do anything enduring for an ungrateful people. As for Mr. Surrendranath Mullick, it is certain that he will be given the chairmanship of the Improvement Trust. He has ever been a pioneer in the Indianisation of I.C.S., berths. He got into the Calcutta Corporation on these terms and he will replace an I.C.S. man in the Improvement Trust. Government can't grudge the favour to so valiant a protagonist. The present Chairman of the Improvement Trust, Mr. T. Emerson will be put into act for Sir Hugh Stephenson, I.C.S. of the Law and Order portfolio when the latter goes on leave.

PENETRATION OF KHADDAR.

There is much agitation among fossil circles at the portent of *khaddar* in the Calcutta Corporation. The General Committee of the Corporation dedeided by a large majority last week that this summer the uniform supplied to municipal employees should be made of pure Indian *khaddar*. Naturally the revolution, as it is called, has irritated the high and mighty who dearly maintain the political complexion of the land. And worse still, there will be drastic steps towards economy when the Corporation is manned by a majority of Swarajists. For the latter are in dead earnest, and the nominations for 17th March when local elections start show that many a salaaming sycophant dare not face the challenge. There is the certainty of Swarajists sweeping the board, except in cases of institutional representation as by the Chamber of Commerce. The vote for khaddar shows how coming events cast their shadows before.

ALLIANCE BANK FIASCO.

The Committee of Investigation, appointed through Bombay pressure, to find out the secret of the Alliance Bank' failure has its report ready, but the mystery cannot be disclosed yet. Last week, the liquidators applied to the High Court to defer action in the interests of her Bank. A report of the Committee has been delivered to the Court according to Mr. Justice Buckland's offer. On Monday, Mr. M. M. Chatterjea appeared on behalf of the Creditors' Committee and mentioned the matter in Chambers, the liquidators contending that the divulgence of facts would be prejudicial to their work. Mr. Justice Buckland ordered that a meeting of creditors should be held on 6th June to receive the Report, copies of which should be circulated previously. It is for Bombay to be alert now.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The only interesting feature of another quite week has been the continued enquiry for Grey Dhooties. White Mulls and White Nainsooks, but this, unfortunately, is not on so large a scale as was the case during the earlier part of the period. Cotton quotations have been weak, and there do not appear to be any grounds for anticipating a revival of demand for manufactured goods on anything approaching a normal basis, until a more stable position has been reached. The American staple has again fluctuated sharply during the period under review and the fall of 60 points on the 25th instant has brought the price down to a rate which has not obtained since October last. This factor, coupled with the daily decline in Sterling Exchange, has rendered it increasingly difficult to arrange replacement contracts, and only in isolated instances do we hear of forward business having been placed.

Grey Shirtings.—Values have not changed and selling is poor. A small forward business is offering but the prices are too low to admit of any successful transactions.

Grey Dhooties.—There is a certain amount of selling in this section and a few replacement orders are reported to have been booked.

Whites.—We do not hear of any "to arrive" business having been placed. Selling has not improved and values are 1 to 2 annas per piece down.

Miscellaneous.—This section shows no change from last week.

Yarn.—There is nothing of interest to report.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

There is little of interest to report with regard to our local yarn market. Demand has fallen off to some extent, and the confidence of dealers has been badly shaken by the continued weakness of the raw material. Prices show on balance a decline of about 1 anna per 5 lbs. bundle.

We quote per 5 lbs., acording to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½s	Rs.	4-9-0	to 4-13-0
,, 12½s	,,	4-12-0	to 5-0-0
,, 14½s	,,	5-0-0	to 5-4-0
,, 16½s	,,	5-3-0	to 5-7-0
,, 20½s	,,	5-9-0	to 5-13-0
,, 22s	,,	5-12-0	to 6-0-0

COAL.

There is considerable activity on the market for all classes of coal, but with a plentitude of orders on hand, which it is impossible to despatch on account of the unsatisfactory position of the wagon supply, it is useless booking fresh business unless arrangements can be made by buyers for the supply of half rakes in the emergency class, very few being available in the ordinary class.

The present system of distribution of wagons leaves much to be desired, because it does not fulfill the objects for which it was intended. It has now been arranged that on certain days of the month—Sundays and every alternate Monday—wagons apart from those required for Loco shall only be given to Collieries having less than a half rake capacity. As practically no public wagons are available on other days, this acts most unfairly on Collieries with half-rake sidings, because it means that they are unable to despatch to those consumers who are not in position to take half rakes. Equal facilities should be given to all Collieries to supply their small customers' requirements and not be confined to small Collieries only, and this cries for redress.

The following are the current quotations.—

Deshergbur—Rs. 12 to Rs. 12-8.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.
11 and 12 Seams Jheria—Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.
10 Seams Jherria—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
Raneegunge—Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 26th February, 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods—continue firm and prices have again appreciated. Although there is still a fair general enquiry in evidence, apart from a good trade done in Cuban Sugar Bags, business has been of moderate extent.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for April and early May at Rs. 33-0-0; D. W. Flour Bags for March at Rs. 57-4-0; B. Twills for early May at Rs. 48-4-0, for May/June at Rs. 48-0-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 56-8-0, for March at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 56-4-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 58-8-0 to Rs. 60-0-0, for October-December at Rs. 57-0-0 to Rs. 59-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags for May/June at Rs. 54-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 53-0-0; Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for Ready at Rs. 71-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 70-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 56-8-0, for March at Rs. 56-0-0 to Rs. 56-4-0, for May/June at Rs. 54-8-0; 2¾ lbs. Twill Sacks (38 ins.) for June at Rs. 51-0-0, for July at Rs. 52-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for February and March at Rs. 50-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 47-8-0, for August October at Rs. 47-8-0, for October at Rs. 47-0-0; Woolpacks for February at Rs. 2-6-9, for April/June at Rs. 2-6-6.

For Burmah and the Straits. Hy. C.'s for April/June at Rs. 48-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 46-8-0. A. Twills for April/June at Rs. 56-8-0, for July at Rs. 56-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. C.'s for April/June at Rs. 49-0-0; B. Twills for March at Rs. 50-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 48-12-0, for May/July at Rs. 47-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 45-0-0; Liverpool Twills for July/September at Rs. 53-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 51-0-0.

Hessians.—Shippers have shewn more interest in the forward positions, and this combined with a strong speculative deamnd has caused a further all round increase in prices. Mills have met the demand freely and a large trade has been transacted for all deliveries from April to December at steadily advancing rates.

9 porters for Ready and February at Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 14-14-0 for March at Rs. 14-11-0 to Rs. 15, for April/June at Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 15 for April/September at Rs. 15, for July/September at Rs. 14-10-0 to Rs. 15, for October/December at Rs. 14-4-0 to Rs. 14-12-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) for April/July at Rs. 87 to Rs. 88, for May/July at Rs. 87, for July a tRs. 87.

Hessian Bags 54 x 27 hd. ex 40" 8 ozs. for March at Rs. 33, for April at Rs. 31-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 32-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 32-12-0.

Hessian Bas 56 x 28 hd. ex 40" 8 ozs. for April at Rs. 34, for April/May at Rs. 34, for May/June at Rs. 34-12-0.

40" 10½ ozs. for Ready and February at Rs. 19-5-0 to Rs. 19-14-0.

40" 10 ozs. for Ready and February at Rs. 19-7-0 to Rs. 20-4-0, for early March at Rs. 19-12-0.

11 porters for March at Rs. 19-5-0 to Rs 19-14-0, for April/June at Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-12-0, for April/September at Rs. 20, for June/August at Rs. 19-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 19 to Rs. 20, for October/December at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 18-12-0.

Wheat Bags for February at Rs. 22-8-0 to Rs. 22-12-0, for March at Rs. 22-12-0, for April at Rs. 22-6-0, for April/May at Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 22-8-0.

English Bran Bags (18 ozs.) for April at Rs. 43.

THE BONUS QUESTION.

(Continued from Previous page.)

1917-22 works out at 1069.3. The excess profits is Rs. 882.8 lakhs or a total of Rs. 5206 lakhs after deducting the enhanced war bonus, and the annual bonus. We also submit that in calculating the percentage of profits the inflation of capital by the absorption of profits into capital by the process of bonus shares should be excluded. The profits of mills should be pooled together and if these show a profits of 10 per cent. on the genuine capital of all the mills the grant of bonus should be deemed justified and obligatory having regard to the fat years of the industry and the reserves accumulated. We understand that large sums have been wasted by insurance against damage during the strike period. It is stated that the sum exceeds 10 lakhs. This must not be deducted from the profits.

11. We submit that the facts and figures given above establish an enforceable claim on equitable grounds. We shall now proceed to examine the legal claim.

12. The word "Bonus" must not be construed into a mere gift as it is ordinarly understodd. If bonus be a part of the agreement that it should be paid at the end of the year upon a "pro rata" scale dependent upon the number of months the men's names were on the muster rolls, then it should be regarded as part of deferred wages even if the word bonus is used. In some countries it is actually so regarded. As a matter of fact it will be gathered from the mill-owners' notices that word war bonus has been used for the increments in wages given from 7917 onwards. We do not know whether it is used to this day. But the war bonus is admittedly part of the wages and is paid monthly after calculation. If war bonuses are wages despite the use of the word bonus, then special bonus can equally be wages. Wages are of course legally enforceable even if there be loss. As a matter of fact in the notice Ex-A1 the millowners distinctly say that they "have 'agreed' to augment the 'wages' for the month of January, "by the 'bonus' of Rs. 20, etc. One excellent test to apply is whether these bonuses have been entered into profits and loss accounts as wages paid thereby reducing the profit on which income tax was paid. If the bonus were an act of grace and not part of wages income tax ought to have beetn paid on it. We understand that no income tax was paid on the bonuses, and that on the contrary the amount of the bonus was deducted from the gross profits as wages paid. If this be correct, the mill-owners are precluded from contending that the bonus is a question of profits and goodwill. The notice A9 no doubt states that it was a question of profits and goodwill but it was only one of the answers categorically given to the dozen questions put to the Association as admitted by Mr. Sakalatwalla in his presidential oration. It is not a declaration of policy in the matter of the annual bonus. This notice may have been posted up at all the mills, but considering that bonus was announced before it was paid, and actually paid after it was posted, it would scarcely be just and equitable to hold that it was clearly notified to the men that the bonus was withdrawable at the mere will of the owners by a notice in the middle of the year. The distribution of 5,000 copies among members and non-members as Mr. Sakalatwalla declares, does not ensure it, will reach even 500 among 150,000 much less every man as it should. The men say that they never understood that their bonus was not deffered wages, or that it could be withdrawn by an exparte decision of the Mill-owners' Association. If any evidence is necessary relating to the understanding of the men themselves, there can scarcely be a stronger piece of evidence than the conduct of the men in striking work and losing 60 lakhs of ruppes in wages and augmenting their indebtedness for the purpose of enforcing the bonus.

13. We do not quite comprehend what is meant by "customary" claim. If it means a claim founded on the custom of the trade we do not think such a claim can be established. But it has been paid uninterruptedly since 1919, and the men have come to look upon it as their right founded on precedent. The Tramway Company used to pay 13 months' wages for 12 months' work. It may be doing so still. It cannot therefore be surprising that the men are firmly convinced that Bonus, by whatever name it is known, war-bonus or spetcial bonus, is due to them specially as the mill-owners grant no privilege leave although Ex-A9 said that "the Committee will consider later the desirability of granting some privilege leave for eleven months' continuous attendance at work. Privilege leave of a month on full pay would be welcome equivalent to the bonus of a month's wages, for 9 months, service, or 75 per cent. for six months, and 50 per cent. for 3 months as the notices declare. When the notice of cancellation of the bonus comes after six months have elapsed, it cannot be a good notice, and the men are justified in believing that they would receive the customary annual bonus inaugmented in 1919. In this sense the claim can be said to be customary.

14. In conclusion we recall the words of Sir Dinshaw Wachha that "Capital will have to meet them (labour) in a spirit of the greatest tolerance and friendliness" and we submit the men's claim for the bonus should not be approached in the narrow spirit of a legal equitable and customary right, but with the same consideration and freedliness as is accorded to shareholders who are not deprived of a dividend even if it be necesary to draw upon the reserves. It is unfair to close one's eyes entirely to the huge profits and dividends of 1917-1922 simply because lean years are in store for the shareholders and mill agents and prospects are gloomy because the dividends were dissipated and some have not had the foresight and accuminated skill of those who are even now making profits.

MR BOLE'S STATEMENT.

In the course of his statement Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., J.P. stated:—

In the montal of December last a deputation of the Sabha waited upon the Chairman of the Association and urged upon him the advisability of paying the bonus and expressed to him also the possibility of the strike in the event of the bonus not being paid. Thus it will be seen that due notice was given to the Millowners that if the bonus was not paid to the mill operatives, they would go on strike. The bonus has been paid for 3 consequent years since 1919 and it is regarded by them not as a reward, but as their deferred wages and they claim it as a matter of right. The question of goodwill was never taken into consideration whilst paying the bonus, which was paid only to those who had put in regular attendance. In later years no mention of profit and goodwill was made in the notices for the payment of bonus which is earned by the workers at the sweat of their brow. The notice for the non-payment of the bonus should have been given a year before but as it was given after 6 months it is illegal and does not hold good. The Office staff gets one month's previlige leave on full average salary, but there is no such provision for the mill employees and hence in lieu of that extra one month's wages are paid to them. The grant of bonus is a great help to them to regulate their annual domestic budgets and to redeem their debts in a lump sum.

The Mill-owners should not take a pessimistic view as regards profits. Some Mills such as "Finlay and Swan" have declared a dividend of 40 per cent. which shows that all the mills have not worked at a loss and if there be at all any loss they should fall back upon the reserve funds and pay the bonus. It might be that the few mills may have incurred losses but for the sake of these it is not advisable to stop the payment of bonus to the workmen of all the Mills. On the other hand the Millowners who have incurred losses should be asked to pay the bonus from the reserve fund taking into consideration the facts that they have made bumper profits during the war time. It is said that this year all the Mills taken together have made a profit of 6 crores and the amount of bonus which would come to about Rupees fifty to sixty lakhs is proportionately not a big sum.

After giving in tabular form the annual profits made by the mills and the wages paid to the workers since 1905, the Sabha proceeds to state:—

The capital invested in Mills was nearly 20 crores but the same was realized with due interest on it during the ewar time. Instead of paying fat dividends and commission during the boon time they should have made some special provision for such emergencies.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is said to be falling but the mill operatives are in the habit of buying the necessaries of life in retail and on credit. They have therefore to pay higher rate than that charged for wholesale transactions. It must be remembered that labour got very little compensaton for the higher cost of living between 1904 and 1914. Wages are said to have risen from 60 to 100 per cent. since the war, but they were due to higher rent and higher prices of foodstuffs during the war. The other thing that is to be remembered that though the prices of foodstuffs had gone cent per cent high, before pre-war time wages did not move in proportion to the cost of living.

STRIKE DAYS' PAY.

The operatives are now demanding not only bonus but their strike days pay. The number of women workers is nearly 30,000 and their state on account of the loss of wages may better be imagined than described. The men as well as women have been reduced to a state of starvation. The climatic effect of working inside the Mills on the operatives—mostly drafted from agricultural districts tends to shorten their lives, and they cannot stand comparison with the healthy lives laid by outdoor unskilled labourers who enjoy greater freedom of movement in open light and fresh air. Taking all these facts into consideration, the Sabha submits that the demands of the Mill operatives would be favourably considered and an early settlement be arrived at. The Sabha also begs to submit that the operatives ar at the end of their resources and arrangement should be made to pay off their wages for the month of January 1924 and the Sabha offers its services to get together employees of a group of mills for this purpose.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.
of about its age.
The last reversionary bonus declared to its policyholders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1.000 assured.
Mr. George King, F.F.A., F.I.A., (London)—one of the greatest living Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policyholders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—
"The very satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses."
WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:—
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

MALARIA

Among the diseases that commonly afflict those who reside in freely watered or swampy districts, or in regions newly opened to agriculture, none are so general as

MALARIAL
Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

induced by the miasmatic effluvia which rise from the swamps and damp soil, which poison the blood and affect the Liver and Stomach. To arrest the disease and restore the organs to regular healthy action, nothing better can be recommended than



The World-wide Celebrated
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA

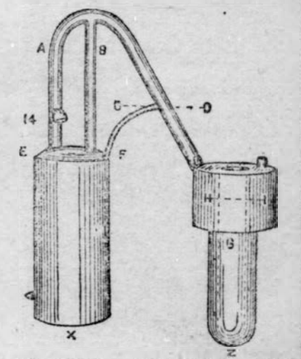
The most popular and successful medicine in use for
Purifying the Blood and Humors

It is a reliable and effective remedy for Rheumatism and is confidently prescribed with ever satisfying effect for those who suffer from a disordered condition of the blood marked by Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers or running Sores, Abscesses, Ringworm, Herpes and similar manifestations.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Also by Messrs. B. K. PAUL & Co., M. R. PAUL & Co., 1-3, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta. KEMP & Co., Bombay. DEY BROS. 32, Moyal Street, Rangoon.

ICE.
Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO
ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
THE SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST. ALSO FOR NUMEROUS NOVELTIES.
TITO-LANDI LAMPS.
FLAMME BLEUE
PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES
"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.
PREMIUM BONDS.
BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES



These are extraordinarily fine high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9.



Radium dial Rs. 18.
5 years guaranteed, Roll gold Rs. 15-8, Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9 Silver Wrist Rs. 11 5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16.
Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8, Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.
All guaranteed for two years.
N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers.
Other Varieties Apply for Catalogue.
THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co.
14 (A.B.) Lakshmi Dutta Lane.
P. O. Bagbazar, CALCUTTA

COCOGEM

WHAT IS COCOGEM USED FOR

COCOGEM is the ideal cooking shortening for every variety of people in India.

COCOGEM for frying means palatable and digestible fried foods.

COCOGEM for baking means light bread and cakes, and flaky pastry of smooth texture. With ghee and animal fats cakes are often heavy and stodgy. Never with Cocogem.

COCOGEM produces delicious candies, toffees, hulvas and all the hundred and one forms of Indian and European sweets.

COCOGEM is flavourless; it develops the particular flavour and aroma of the food in which it is used.

COCOGEM Confers Choice Cooking.

Sole Distributors for Bombay

(Excluding Sindh),

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

91/93, Goa St., Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

7

RONUK

FLOOR POLISH

Cleans and polishes stained or parquet floors and linoleum as nothing else can. (It has valuable antiseptic properties and a most refreshing smell.) Easiest, goes farthest and lasts longest.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.



INFLUENZA,

Chills & Agues

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

ASTHMA

RADICAL SURE CURE.

OF 26 YEARS' FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Letter No. of the Firm 21637.

Hyderabad Deccan.

To,

MESSRS. K.P. RAY & J.P.RAY BROS.

Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of JUSTICE Aziz Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H.H. the Nizam's Government. The medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S.,

F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON).

10-12-1914.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(8)

FAMOUS

Kotah Muslins

of different colours. Rates varying from Rs. 3 to 12 for full pieces of different length and breadth. Orders promptly executed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms cash or by V. P. P. provided an advance of 12¼ p. c. is received. Apply to:—

SHRI KRISHNA TRADING CO.,

Rampura Bezar,

KOTAH (Raj).

EAST AND WEST.

The Release of Gandhi.

The release of Mahatma Gandhi is a high political act of the utmost importance for the British Empire. When MacDonald took over the business of Government—according to a report of a newspaper published in Madras—it was one of his first acts of Government to write a letter in which he pledged himself for Justice and Goodwill between India and Great Britain.

The release of Gandhi, the leader of a large popular and national movement, seems to be the first act in this direction.

Gandhi is not a "Nationalistic Leader" in so far according to the Western conception of nationalism.

Gandhi is a religious leader, a kind of Prophet with a programme principally directed to the renewal of the whole being, which however in its practical effect has taken the shape of an Indian contest of liberation against the London and European-Christian domination as a whole.

The fight of Gandhi in the years 1919, 20, 21 which was joined by millions of men was hardly sufficiently noticed in Europe on account of its being occupied with its own cares. What happened in India was a magnificent trial of passive resistance against England, a passive resistance which was carried on under the mottoes.

Non-Violence, Non-co-operation, Non-Participation.

Practically it was a non-violent refusal of services and duties to England. This movement which mainly through Britain's fault, developed into violence, caused at last the comparatively mild punishment of Gandhi to the imprisonment of 6 years. Since that time the voice of the Indian Prophet has been silent but his thoughts were living on. Lately a false development of his movement could be noticed. The realease of Gandhi will be of large political importance to the British Empire. A Frenchman—Romain Rolland—has written a sympathetic book about him (which is published by Rotapfel—Zurich). The release is a proof of the will to Justice by which the men of the new English Government are inspired. Translated from "Hamburger Echo" February 5, 1924 (front page).

Forecast of his Activities.

Always frail in health, Mr. Gandhi has apparently weakened physically to a point at which humanity dictates his release from prison. That his spirit is broken no one who knows him can believe. He cannot be cowed; neither can he be persuaded. Sould release be followed by recolation to health he will doubtless once more lead a movement of passive resistance, degenerating into occasional active opposition, in India. But conditions have altered a good deal since his conviction; many of his former followers are now pledged to obstruction from within the Indian legislatures; and it is quite possible that the eventual consequences of his release may be more troublesome to the Home Rulers than to the Government. For the moment, however, it makes matter rather awkward for the Government of Bengal, which has rightly refused to release its political criminals, but which may be told any day that some of them are seriously ill. The Indian seditionist is very frequently something of an invalid.—The "Saturday Review."

Effect on the Swarajists.

The release of Mr. Gandhi on grounds of ill-health by the Bombay Government, with the approval of the Government of India, is an act not only of humanity, but of political wisdom. It has, of course, been received with acclamation up and down India, though there is a minority which shakes its head in alarm or indignation. But these critics should realise that the risks involved in Mr. Gandhi's freedom are outweighed by the removal of a grievance that can be exploited dangerously in every popular agitation. The case of Zaghlul Pasha in Egypt is one that should not be forgotten. What exactly will be the effect of Mr. Gandhi's return to the fray we do not yet know. He is an incalculable person who may presently embarrass Mr. Das and the Swarajists. These are at present fully occupied in the pursuit of their wrecking policy. They have already created an awkward situation in some of the Provincial legislatures—notably in Bengal and the Central Provinces—and they are now elaborating their plans for Delhi. Not only the Swarajists, but a good many of the Liberals and Independents were excited by the stern speech of the Viceroy last week, in which he declared that the attempt to rush the British Government into an immediate grant of Dominion status would jeopardise the advances already made in the reforms. Negotiations have taken place between the Swarajist party and the others on the question of establishing a united obstructionist front. But we do not believe that Mr. Das's followers and the Constitutionalists can hold together if the British Government shows the readiness that we expect it to show in pushing on with the reforms.—The "New Statesman."

Auxions Heritage of India.

The Government of India has done wisely in releasing the Mahatma Gandhi afte he has served two out of the six years of hi term of imprisonment. He was lately operated on in prison for appendicitis, and spoke warmly of the care and skill placed at his disposal by the authorities. That fact removes any suggestion that the ground of release is other than what it seems, an though there will no doubt be attempts represent the act as a sign of weakness face of the growing power of Swaraj much more capital would have been made by the anti-British factions out of the Mahatma's martyrdom if he had died in prison. His release, therefore, was dictated as much by political wisdom as by humanity and the Government showed good sense in attempting to impose no conditions. The law stands, and if Gandhi infringes it he can, and no doubt will, be rearrested Meanwhile, his own position in the changed political conditions of the moment is open to considerable doubt. Swaraj has grow formidable since he was tried and imprisoned, and the movement never had his personal support. He is, indeed, no politician being guided by his emotions much more than by any constructive aims. The first important question is whether he intends to renew the non-co-operation crusade, a step which would by no means suit the book of Mr. Das and his followers. Swaraj itself looks at the moment like realizing the worst predictions made regarding it. In the Central Provinces and Bengal Council, Government may be held up altogether, while a no-confidence motion in the Legislative Council at Delhi is by no means as certain of defeat as it ought to be. The new peer who was till lately Sir Sydney Olivier has entered on an anxious heritage. —The "Nation and Athenceum."

The Subordinate Branch.

Lord Reading seems unwilling to let the Indian agitation in favour of Indian supremacy over the white men in Kenya die the death to which it was condemned by the late Government. Mr. MacDonald took the patriotic course of warning the Indian extremists that no Government here would pay an attention to their threats. Certain remarks attributed to the Viceroy, which we now are glad to learn were inaccurate, appeared to place Lord Reading on the side of the agitators against his own Government. For Lord Reading to take such a course would be so manifestly improper that his immediate removal would be necessary, and we trust this has already been made clear to him. The Colonial Secretary is on firm ground when he declares that our first duty in Africa is to protect the natives. This is true, though it is not the whole truth; we also have to consider our own white people, and the magnificent field for colonisation and development afforded by East Africa to an over-populated country whose industrial future is none too certain. But, so far as the Indians are concerned, it is enough to remind them that if there *were* to be no colour discrimination in Africa, white and brown and black must be placed on the same footing. There is certainly no excuse for placing brown in control of white and black, or brown on an equality with white if black is to be subordinate. And the Africans, as is notorious, hate the Indians, whom they regard as cowards: the tribes in Kenya are warriors, who respect their white masters because they believe them to be better fighters than themselves. Indian merchant millionaires who are now trying to wheedle the Labour Government with their talk of race equality, can fight well with propaganda, but if they were to succeed with their propaganda in Whitehall, they or their deluded Indian dupes who live in Kenya might find propaganda of small avail when used to ward off Masai spears. This Kenya matter is a test case for the new Government. So far they have met it well, in spite of Lord Reading's vacillations and timidity.—"The Outlook."

Lord Curzon and the Berars.

I have just seen a copy of a letter sent in October last by the Nizam of Hyderabad to the Viceroy of India, by way of an appeal for the restoration of the Province of Berar, which was formerly part of Hyderabad, but is at present under British administration. In 1902, the late Nizam (in a private interview with Lord Curzon, who was then Viceroy) agreed to lease the Province to the British in perpetuity. The present Nizam, who succeeded his father in 1911, now claims that undue pressure was brought to bear on his father at this interview, and requests a revision of the agreement. In my opinion the letter presents, to put it mildly, a good case.

Under a treaty made in 1853 Berar was temporarily assigned to the East India Company to meet certain obligations of the Hyderabad Government and to cover the cost of the British maintenance of a force known as the "Hyderabad Contingent." A further treaty, in 1860, laid it down that Berar should be held "in trust" for the purposes previously specified, and that the trusteeship should last only so long as was necessary for these. According to the present Nizam's letter, prior to the signing of the treaty his father had been given to understand officially not only that "the alienation of this part of his dominions was temporary only," but also that "whenever the districts in question were restored, His Highness would derive all the future benefit that might possibly arise from the improvement while under the management of British officers."

The Province continued to be held "in trust" on these terms until 1902, when Lord Curzon, apparently on his own initiative, made the next move. He demanded an interview with the Nizam, informed him that the arrangement about the Hyderabad Contingent was wasteful and unsatisfactory, and suggested that the terms of the existing treaty, which he actually described as "*the present assignment in perpetuity of Berar*," should be replaced by lease in perpetuity. All this is taken from Lord Curzon's own memorandum of the interview. The Nizam demurred at first, but was assured with such emphasis by the Viceroy that there was no hope of the Berars ever being returned to him by the British Government that he consented, as a *pis aller*, to lease out the Province in perpetuity and to take rent year by year.

The point is that there is strong evidence for presuming the interview to have been of the "most superior" variety, or, at any rate, of a kind calculated to "rush" the Nizam, who is described by his son as being "of a shy and nervous disposition." For instance, his Chief Minister was excluded from the chamber, though the British Resident was present. Considerations of this sort, taken in conjunction with the fact that Lord Curzon actually refers to His Highness's reluctance in his own memorandum, by no means square with a letter from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, dated November, 1902, in which "the settlement of this important matter" is described as having been "as heartily and spontaneously accepted by the Nizam as it was frankly and sincerely put forward by ourselves." At any rate, the present Nizam claims that, in return for an equitable financial settlement, Berar should be restored to him. What has the India Office to say about it?—"Truth."

Europeans in India.

European prestige will always play a great part in Indian politics. The educated Indian thinks much of the opinions of his English friends. If the Europeans in India will only exert themselves they can exercise a powerful influence on the future course of Indian affairs. That more intend to do so in the future is very evident, and is a welcome sign. It is a common sneer in extremist papers that Englishmen are in India merely for the good of their own pockets. This is very unjust, because every Englishman who has spent more than a few years in the country likes it and respects its peoples. Englishmen are not opposed to the policy advocated by the extremists because the extremists are Indians, but because they honestly believe that the policy is opposed to India's best interests. On the question of tariffs, for instance, many English firms in India are as much in favour of a protecetionist policy as any Nationalist. Nothing worse could be imagined for the future of India than a political cleavage on racial lines, but the European is determined to stand up for a sane and stable government in India—and who knows but that future generations of Indians will thank him for it?—The "New Statesman."

Wobbling in the India Office.

We greatly regret to see it announced that the new Secretary of State for India has, by telegraphing to the Government of India to appoint a committee on the Kenya Immigration Bill, imperilled the settlement arrived at by the late Government, and apparently endorsed the other day by Mr. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary. Recently we drew attention to the disloyal conduct of an Indian Congress at Mombasa, advocating non-co-operation; and this intervention of the India Office cannot fail to embitter the situation and reopen the whole controversy, as it is certain to antagonize the interests not only of the white settlers, but also of the native Africans.—The "Saturday Review."

Dichard Manners.

A singularly stupid and ill-mannered tirade appeared in Wednesday's "Morning Post," in regard to the statement that Herr Sthamer, the German Ambassador in London, proposes to hold a reception at Carlton House Terrace in honour of the Government. Did the Ambassador pay this tribute to the preceding Government? asks the writer. He certainly did not, and the insulting references to Germany which follow pretty clearly indicate why he did not, and what would have happened to Mr. Baldwin from his backswoodsmen if, having had such an invitation, he had dared to accept it. Apparently, in the view of these besotted Die-Hards, the war is to go on everlastingly and we are never to have a friend in the world again except with the sanction of M. Poincare. Mr. MacDonald has blown this insanity to the winds, and the air in Europe is fresher and cleaner already. He represents the best thought of the country in restoring friendly relations with everybody who desires to be friendly, and enabling the world to get out of the war atmosphere that has asphyxiated it so long. As for Herr Sthamer, everyone who has the privilege of his acquaintance will resent the boorish vulgarity of the "Morning Post." No one ever had a more difficult task to perform than that which Herr Sthamer undertook nearly five years ago. He has performed it with a dignity and good temper that have won him a respect and a confidence which few Ambassadors have the good fortune to inspire. He is not, of course, a professional diplomatist, but a man of affairs with business connections with Hamburg. His wife, who is an American, is as highly regarded in her own way as he is himself. May it be long before there is a change of tenants in Carlton House Terrace!—"The Nation and Athenoeum."

Veto of gentlemanly "Post".

So the German Ambassador is not to entertain, save on terms which our Die-Hards approve. This would appear to be the veto of the gentlemanly "Post"—or is it Poincare's? The "Post" adds the surprising information that Frau Sthamer's reception was a form of friendly salute to the new Government. I should say that in no quarter is such depreciation more distasetful than to Herr Sthamer's fellow-Ambassadors. London contains many excellent representatives of foreign Powers, none more respected and liked than Dr. Sthamer. This universal esteem has been won in a difficult hour by a display of personal qualities as rare—in Ambassadors as in humbler folk—as they are sincerely and modestly exhibited. It has been a victory of straightforwardness and good sense, enforced by a natural dignity of bearing. If, indeed, it be the case that Dr. Sthamer is to leave us, the new-comer will take over the many advantages of his predecessor's remarkable personal success.—"The New Statesman."

Woodrow Wilson.

So long as history occupies the minds of men, probably for countless thousands of years, the figure of Woodrow Wilson will challenge attention. So much we can say with certainty; he was the dominating human factor in the greatest struggle that ever convulsed our globe. Will he be regarded as a vain spinner of phrases elevated by accident to a position where, for a little while, it seemed that he was dictator of the world, and then plunged by his own weakness and incapacity into disgrace? Or will Posterity denounce our present age because we were unable properly to appreciate, while he lived, one of the greatest men of all the ages? It is too soon to tell which of these views the future will adopt, but if a guess by a contemporary may be hazarded, I think Mr. Wilson's immortal fame, or disgrace, rests almost solely upon the fate of the League of Nations. If the League dies, Wilson becomes a figure of ridicule and contempt; but the converse is true, and if the League lives, or if any form of international body springs from it that suppresses war, then the man who sacrificed most of his own ideals and the interests of his own generation, because he could not otherwise bring into being the germ of the world's future salvation, will occupy a pedestal in the Pantheon of humanity perhaps more lofty—I am thinking of A.D. 2500—than that of any other benefactor of our race.—"Outlook."

On Speaking terms with Russia.

Mr. MacDonald's first great stroke of policy has had a remarkable public acceptance. The announcement that we are at last on speaking terms with the Russian Government has raised hardly a ripple of protest on the journalistic waters, and the only expression of disapproval I have heard comes from Italy, where Signor Mussolini finds himself anticipated, with whatever loss of advantage the loss of priority in the race involves. It is tolerably certain that the countries of the world will be tumbling over each other in their eagerness to follow the British lead, but nothing can rob Mr. MacDonald of the distinction of having set the fashion. It is the boldest and best act of policy done by this country since the war, and the December election was worth having if only to substitute this plain business acceptance of facts for the pompous obstinacy of Lord Curzon.—"Nation and Athenaeum."

Polson's Coffee

possesses that fresh-from-the-oven fragrance that other Coffee Manufacturers have tried, but unsuccessfully, to attain.

Available in two qualities FRENCH & PURE MOCHA



No 2

DON'T NEGLECT The least INJURY



Speedy Antiseptic Healing by ZAM-BUK prevents Dangerous Skin-Disease.

NEGLECT of even the tiniest break in the skin leaves a way open for the germs of inflammation and disease.

Treat all your injuries with Zam-Buk, for this great herbal balm provides the best and surest safeguard against the ever-present perils of festering and blood-poison. Zam-Buk has a power for destroying and repelling skin disease which no crude "dressing" or ointment containing animal fats can possibly have. Besides its great pain-soothing qualities, Zam-Buk has powerful antiseptic and germ-killing properties which are a bulwark against eczema, ulceration and other obstinate skin disease.

When you use Zam-Buk on any cut, scratch, insect bite, burn or other injury, you not only make the sore place clean and germ-proof but you ensure its rapid healing with fine new skin.

Zam-Buk is a real curative balm scientifically prepared from Nature's most valuable herbal extracts. It contains no trace of animal fat or other impurity whatsoever. Chemists and dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per box. I.E. 101

Zam-Buk

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT.



There's Health for your Baby in 'Allenburys'

FOODS FOR INFANTS

Made from the purest milk from the richest pastures of England, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free, and are simply and quickly prepared by the addition of boiling water only.

Of all Chemists, Stores, etc. Specially packed for the tropics.

The 'Allenburys' book on Infant Feeding and Management (Free) on request to

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.

Special Representative for India—

Block E, Clive Buildings, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,



FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS



Manufactured expressly for the Medical Profession

The "RED CROSS"

KEYLESS LEVER CENTRE-SECONDS WATCH

Sterling Silver Rs. 30
18-ct. Gold - 190

Warranted Time-keeper



"We have to be so careful"—says Nurse

"Can I help? I'm Neverlate of the WEST END WATCH Co. I know how trying a job yours is. How different it is going about your wonderful work when you feel you can rely on your time-keeper just like your patients rely on you.

"Yes, the WEST END WATCH Co. make special designs for Nurses like yourself"

West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Catalogues FREE on request.

COPYRIGHT

Bears' "Specials"



PURE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
Re. 1-4 PER TIN OF 50



Horlick's Malted Milk

For Office Workers

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

PROPRIETORS RANE Ltd. — TELEGRAMS AUTOWORKS.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

STOCKISTS IN	AGENTS FOR	STOCKISTS IN
ACCUMULATORS	TERRY'S AUTOXTRA VALVES	MAGNETOS
BALL-BEARINGS		NUTS & BOLTS
CARBURETTORS	CLEAR HOOTER ELECTRIC HORNS	OXIGENE
DRILLS & REAMERS		PISTON RINGS
ELECTRIC GOODS	JACKS OF ERNEST LAKE	RADIATORS
FAN-BELTING		SPEEDOMETERS
GREASE & OILS	WALSALL VOLT & AMPERE METERS	TYRES & TUBES
HORNS & PARTS		VULCANIZERS
INSULATING TAPE	DEPENDENCE GENERATORS LAMPS	WINDSCREENS
JACKS & TOOLS		X. TYPE PLUGS
KLAXON HORNS	CHAMPION SPARRING PLUGS	Y. PIECES
LUCAS GOODS		ZENITH GOODS
FORD PARTS.	ROBERT BOSCH MAGNETOS, PLUGS ELECTRIC HORNS & LIGHTS.	OVERLAND PARTS.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PICKS, PICKAXES, POWRAHS, HAMMERS, CHISELS, TEA GARDEN TOOLS, etc. etc.

All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported. Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality. Enquiries Solicited.

AGENTS:—

Messrs. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey & Co.,
2 RAMPART ROW, FORT.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—

Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons, SHALE BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farrington Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. will receive our attention
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

To BUY GET the BEST.
INSIST ON HAVING.
Thacker's
INK TABLETS
Manufactured in England.
PACKED IN FANCY COLOURED TIN BOX.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.
LARGEST SALE.
ALL OVER THE WORLD.
NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
Hansraj Vishram&Co.
13, David Joseph Lane, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

The Duty of a Scout



To be THRIFTY is the first duty of a Scout. He works faithfully and makes the best use of his opportunities. He wastes nothing and does not wantonly destroy property. He saves his money, so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need and helpful to worthy objects.

OUR HOME SAVINGS SAFE inculcates in you the habit of Thrift. Study our Scheme.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY & CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I. Thakurdwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

SANITARY WARE.

Rich Porcelain Enamelled Baths, Lavatories, Basins, Closets, Sinks and Fancy Bath Room Fittings, Galvanized Cast Iron Pipes, Fittings and Plumber's Requisites.



(Filters & Water Coolers.)

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4



Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leakes, blots for stops and always runs smooth on any paper.
Order any style V. P. on 7 days approval Calender Clip annas 8 a doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8 Pens Repaired and Exchanged ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co. 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI TESTIMONIALS—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years—Budhi Ballah, Accountant, Naini Tal 2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad—S. G. Pillai Muntaon, Madras Presidency.
3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more—W. F 8th Gore, Railway Stores, Iraq.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.